FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1851. [NO. 1754.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid.☜

VALUABLE
COTTON FACTORY,
FOR SALE.

BY order of the Stockholders of the Phœnix Company, I will offer for sale at the Market House in this Town, on Thursday the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock (M.) all the Property belonging to said Company, consisting of

The Factory, Machinery, and Water Power,
With the Lots & Tenements,

Sufficient for the accommodation of all the Operatives employed in the Mill.

The Factory contains 48 Looms, 2100 Spindles, 10 30-inch Cards, and all other necessary machinery for making Cotton goods.

The Machinery, Water Wheel, Shafting, &c., are all in first rate order, and the Mill capable of producing 500,000 yds. per annum of heavy 4-4 goods, and can be put in full operation in three days.

Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. Persons wishing to purchase, and desiring to examine the Property, will please call on me at my office opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

C. B. MALLETT, Agent.
Fayetteville, Jan. 4, 1851. 53-ts

FAYETTEVILLE
Book-Bindery.

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that he has opened a NEW BOOK-BINDERY, opposite to Mr. Warren Winslow's Office, Anderson street, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Music, Periodicals, &c. &c. are bound on a new plan, in several kinds of leather, &c.

Jan'y 7, 1851. 53tf

Spring Hill Academy.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed the third Monday in January.

Terms as heretofore; 5, 8 and 10 Dollars per Session of five months.

Students will be charged from the time of entrance to the end of the Session, without deduction, except in case of sickness.

M. McNAIR, Principal.
January 4, 1851. 53-3w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, to establish a new County out of the upper end of Richmond and the lower part of Montgomery, to be called *Turkland*, or Upper Hooper.

MANY CITIZENS.
Jan'y 6, 1851. 53-2w

COMMON-SCHOOLS.

A QUORUM of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools having failed to assemble on the 2d instant, no business could be transacted.

A meeting is requested on the 11th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, at the County Court Office.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Ch'n.
Jan'y 3, 1851. 53-4w

Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, will find a situation with a liberal salary, on application to John C. Smith and Brothers, 20 miles North of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Fayetteville.
Jan'y 1, 1851. 53tf

Carthage Institute.

THE undersigned having been employed by the Trustees to superintend the Male department of the Carthage Institute, will open the winter session of this school on the second Monday of January.

Tuition: 6, 10, $12 50. Board can be had at $8 per month.

E. C. CHAMBERS.
Jan. 4, 1851. 51-3w

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Board of Directors of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road Company, until TUESDAY the 14th inst., for the construction of the whole, or of any part of the line of said Road from Fayetteville to Lumber Bridge Church. The specifications of the manner of constructing said Road, with the Bridges, Culverts, &c., complete, can be seen by application at the store of Ray & Pearce. D. G. McDuffie the Engineer who surveyed the line will leave Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 8th inst., at 9 o'clock, and pass over the line to Lumber Bridge, and likewise leave Lumber Bridge on Thursday the 9th, at 9 o'clock, and re-pass to Fayetteville, for the purpose of shewing the line to such persons as may wish to contract.

The proposals can be handed to D. G. McDuffie or left at the store of Ray & Pearce.

By order of the Board.

JNO. M. ROSE, Temporary Sec'y.
Jan. 2, 1851. 53-2w

MALLETT & PAULMIER.
Grocers and Commission
MERCHANTS,
135 *Front Street*, near Maiden Lane,
NEW-YORK.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.*

Liberal advances made on consignments.

P. MALLETT, J. PAULMIER.
New York, January 1851. 53-6m

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 4. 53-tf

WALTON FARM FOR SALE.

THE above place, situated within two miles of the Market House, contains about 200 Acres, 75 of which is cleared and under cultivation. There is about 25 to 30 acres of rich swamp or meadow land, partly drained, and when fully drained, is not inferior to any in the county.—There is an abundance of oak for fire-wood, and pine for fencing on said land. The improvements are a large and comfortable dwelling, with seven rooms, four of which have fire-places; together with out houses of every description. One of the best springs of water in the county is within a short distance of the house. The place might be divided to advantage, there being two dwelling houses, together with barns, stables, &c. There is also a young orchard, which will soon be in bearing, containing about 250 peach trees and 150 apple, besides cherries and plums.

The whole will be sold a bargain, as the subscriber intends changing his business. Apply soon.

ISHAM BLAKE.
Jan. 4, 1851. 53-1m

Supreme Court Reports.

A SECOND hand set of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, complete except 1 of the earlier volumes and the last 10 vols. (all of which can be supplied new if desired,) is deposited with the subscribers for sale.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between W. B. & T. S. Jordan, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the time of the existence of said firm having expired as agreed on.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. B. & T. S. Jordan, either by Note or Account, will please call on W. B. Jordan, who is fully authorized to settle in the name of the firm. But a few days indulgence can be given.

Further Notice.

ON Tuesday, the 11th day of February next, and days following, will be exposed to public sale, our entire STOCK OF GOODS which may be on hand that day, consisting of a large and varied assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Terms of Sale.—All sums under $5, cash—all over, nine months time, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

W. B. & T. S. JORDAN.
January 1, 1851. 53-4w

MUSIC BOOKS.

CARMINA SACRA; Boston Academy; Christian Melodies; Bradbury's Sabbath School Melodies; Bradbury's Alpine Glee Singer; The Christian Minstrel; The Harmonist; The Southern Harmony; Instruction Book for the Spanish Guitar; Mason's Sacred Harp, &c., &c., just rec'd by

E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 16, 1850.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received till 22d Jan'y next (Wednesday of Richmond County Court,) for building a Presbyterian Church near Rockingham, on which day the work will be let out. The house to be built of the best materials, on brick pillars two feet from the ground, and of the following dimensions, viz: 30 by 45 feet; 18 feet pitch; to be ceiled, to have a gallery, one heavy pannel folding door at the front end, and a sufficient number of windows for light and ventilation; with a small projection at front gable-end, and full cornice all round. The entire work to be well and handsomely executed and in excellent style, and painted, and completed within nine months. The Church is proposed to be built in a finely timbered part of the country, and convenient to two or three Saw Mills where lumber may be had at from 60 to 75 cents per hundred, and shingles may be had in the neighborhood at $2 per thousand. The heavy work, such as getting timbers, hauling, &c., may be readily procured to be done near the spot. Specifications will be given on day of letting out the job.

Bond and security will be required to insure a faithful execution of the terms of the contract.

Subscribed by the Commissioners.

DANIEL D. MORRISON,
M. C. MORRISON,
JOHN W. COVINGTON,
R. S. McDONALD,
Commissioners.

Rockingham, Dec. 23, 1850. 52tt

Cotton Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale his PLANTATION, containing about six hundred acres, lying on Cartledges' creek, in the county of Richmond, in the vicinity of Gen. A. Dockery. There is cleared and in cultivation about two hundred and fifty acres, a large proportion of which is fresh land, producing cotton as finely as almost any land in this county. The remainder is well timbered and some very good land to clear.

There are on the premises a very good new Gin House and screw, cribs, stables, negro houses, &c. The plantation is well watered and entirely healthy.

Rockingham, N. C., Dec. 27, 1850. 52-3w

N. B. I will take considerably less for this place than the cotton raised on it this year was worth; possession given immediately.

P. S. Those indebted to me by note or account will please make payment immediately.

R. L. S.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL TERM of Cumberland Superior Court of Law, for the trial of *Civil Causes*, will be held on the Second Monday in February, 1851.

Suitors and Witnesses will take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

D. G. MACRAE, C. S. C.
Dec. 31, 1850. 52-tC

Grand Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland!

For January, 1851.

We respectfully ask the attention of the public to the annexed Schedule of Lotteries to be drawn in the city of Baltimore, Md., during the month of January.

COLVIN & CO.,

The oldest established lottery house in the Union, and who have distributed more grand Capital Prizes than any other office in the world.

Office N. W. Corner Baltimore & Calvert Sts.,
BALTIMORE, Md.
Offer the following
BRILLIANT SCHEMES!

To be drawn by State Commissioners on the days set forth in this column.

Date.	Capitals.	No. of Ballots.	Tickets.	Whl's.	Price of Pack'e of Qrs.
" 22,	30,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn,	10,	130,	32½
" 24,	15,000	75 Nos. 11 drawn,	4,	60,	15
" 25,	80,000 } 40,000 }	78 Nos. 20 drawn,	32,	480,	120
" 29,	40,000	78 Nos. 12 drawn,	10,	130,	32½
" 30,	5 of 1,700	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	1,	15,	3¾
" 31,	9,000	72 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½,	32,	8

☞ All communications strictly confidential.

Letters containing enclosures of Bank notes or drafts come safe directed Colvin & Co., Baltimore, Md

Orders solicited for tickets or packages of tickets in any of the above splendid lotteries.

Correspondents can transact business through the mails with this agency, as well as though personally present.

Letters carefully directed and answered by return mail.

Colvin & Co., send Managers Official Drawing to all who order tickets.

Bank notes on all good banks in the country, or Prize tickets received in payment, at par, for tickets.

Prizes cashed at sight. Bank drafts remitted to those holding prizes.

All orders are carefully complied with. The most prompt attention always given to orders.

Please Address
COLVIN & CO.,
N. W. corner Baltimore and Calvert Sts.,
52-1m] Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

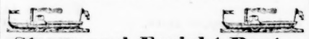
Everittsville Female Academy.

THE Winter Session of this School will open on the second Monday in January next. It will be conducted by the Rev. J. J. Smyth and Lady, late of Virginia. Mr. Smyth is an accomplished Scholar and an experienced Teacher, having been at the head of several of the first Seminaries in the State of Virginia.

All the English branches usually taught in Female Seminaries will be taught here; together with Music, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Drawing, Painting, &c. &c. Books, Stationary, Crewels, Canvass, &c., are kept on hand and sold to pupils at a small advance upon N. York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Sec'y
Board of Trustees.
Everittsville, Wayne co., Nov. 27, 1850. 48tf

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

Important to Mill Owners.

Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish CASTINGS of every description, at the shortest notice. Those in want of Castings, will find it to their interest to leave their orders at the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

He is prepared with four lathes and other tools, to put up machinery of any description.

HENRY G. HALL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1850. 46-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me, by Note or Account, will please call and settle by the 1st January next, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Nov 11, 1850. 45tf

Just Received,

A LOT of French Merinos, assorted colors, Ribbons, velvet and silk Braid, Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Nov. 30, 1850. 48-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

HATCH & BURBANK,
Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

Front Street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49-tf

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
Nov. 22, 1850. 47-tf

FOR SALE,

40 Bbls. Northern Superfine Flour, known to be a superior article.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. I will Barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.
Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

Who will Encourage Home Industry?

A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

For 37½ cents per pound, Cash; as low as they can be bought in New York.

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron, or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smoke-houses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory,

And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.

Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

20 BARRELS Cuba Molasses, and 10 do New Orleans, for sale by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44-tf

TO TIMBER GETTERS.

WHEREAS, the practice of buying timber without legal inspection has led to many abuses, which are detrimental, alike to the purchasers of timber in this market and the honest timber makers of the country: And whereas these abuses, if longer permitted, may seriously injure this as a timber market for purchasers abroad; it is therefore resolved,

1st. That all timber bought at a price of $3 50 per M. or under, may be bought by measurement: but all above that price shall be submitted to legal inspection.

2d. When timber is bought by measurement, not more than 15 cts. per M. shall be allowed to the Inspector.

3d. All *sound* timber, showing heart one half its length, and 11 inches and upwards square, will be considered merchantable; but such timber as is rotten at both ends, or plugged, or required to be trimmed, below 20 feet in length, shall be considered as refuse.

4th. It is most positively resolved, that we will buy no *drift* timber, except from the proper owner, or his legal agent; and we hereby offer a reward of $25 for evidence to convict any person of stealing timber, and $100 for evidence to convict any person of buying stolen timber—knowing it to be stolen.

5th. The first three of the foregoing resolutions shall go into effect from and after the 1st day of January, 1851. The 4th is in full force from the moment of its publication.

P. K. DICKINSON & CO., Gaston Mills.
O. G. PARSLEY & CO., P. P. Mill.
ELLIS & RUSSELL, Cape Fear Mill.
FOTTER & KIDDER, Cowan Mill.
DUDLEY & HUNTINGTON, Clinton Mill.
JOHN McRAE, Harrison Mill.
Wilmington, Dec. 19. 51-4w

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

James Cameron and wife, and others, *vs.* Joseph Bass and wife, and others.

PETITION FOR A SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing upon affidavit, that Joseph Bass and wife Catharine are not inhabitants of this State, as also the heirs at law of James Cameron, whose names are unknown: It is Ordered, that the said Joseph Bass and wife Catharine, and the heirs at law of James Cameron, personally be and appear before the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in February next, then and there to answer the above petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1850.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.
Dec. 9, 1850. 49-6w

IREDELL'S EQUITY, Vol. 6,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 12.

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FLOWERS, PLANTS and TREES are appropriate Holiday Presents, as they are constantly before the eye, and always increasing in beauty and value.

☞ Call and supply yourselves at

C. LUTTERLOH'S GREEN-HOUSE.
Dec. 21, 1850. 51tf

Male and Female School.

THE undersigned will re-open his SCHOOL on Wednesday next, Jan'y 1st.

In the Female Department, he will be assisted by Miss Cecilia A. Potter, of Burlington, Vermont. As to her complete scholarship and aptness to teach, a reference is made to Rev. John K. Converse, President of Burlington Female Seminary.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months (Incidentals included.)

Primary Department,	$6 25
Higher English branches,	8 25
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 25
Extra.	
French Language,	$10 00
Music on Piano,	15 00

Board for some 15 or 20 Girls can now be gotten in the village at $7 per month (exclusive of lights.) Very ample accommodations will in a short time be offered, by Nath'l G. Jones, Esq.

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.
Summerville, N. C., Dec. 18, 1850. 51-6w

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs Geo. Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office.

Oct. 28.

LOST,

BETWEEN the Fayetteville Hotel and Cool Spring, a Ladies' Gold PENCIL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving the article at the Observer Office.

Dec. 9, 1850. 49-tf

A Young Japhet.—"My son, can you take a trunk for me up to the hotel!" said a passenger, stepping from a boat on the *levee*, to a ragged looking youngster, who sat balancing himself on the tail of a dray.

"Your son!" cried the boy, eyeing him from head to foot. "Well, I'll be dod drabbed if I *ain't* in luck. Here I've been tryin' to find out my daddy for three years, and all of a sudden up comes the old hoss himself, and knows me right off. How are you?" stretching out a muddy-looking paw.

The traveller was *non-plussed*. Between a smile and a frown, he inquired,

"What is your name, sir?"

"My name? So you don't know? Well, it's nothin' for people in these parts to have so many children that they don't know their names. My name's Bill, but some folks call me William for short. What the other part is, I reckon you know. If you don't, you mus' ax the ole 'oman."

And shouldering the trunk, he marched off towards the hotel, mumbling to himself,

"Well, this *is* a go. The ole gemman come home at last. Good clothes, big trunk, must have the *tin*. Well, I *am* in luck."

A Fact for Farmers.—Dr. R. T. Baldwin who has recently made public the result of several years investigations and experiments upon manure, says the best way of fertilizing any soil is to cover it with straw, bushes, or any raw material, so as to completely shade it. The surface of the earth thus being made cool, dark, damp, and close, soon undergoes a chemical process like putrefaction, and becomes highly fertilized. This plan of fertilizing, he says, may be applied with success to any soil whatsoever, no matter how poor, and the result will be astonishing.

REMARKS OF Mr. HAUGHTON,

Delivered in the Senate, on Secession, &c.

[*Concluded.*]

"That the alleged right of a State to put a *veto* on the execution of a law of the U. States, which such State may declare to be unconstitutional, attended (as, if it exist, it must be) with a *cumulative obligation* on the part of the general government, to refrain from executing it; and the further alleged obligation on the part of that government, to submit the question to the States, by proposing amendments, are not given *by the* Constitution, nor do they grow out of any of the *reserved* powers."

Now, it will appear from these extracts, that Mr. Livingston is speaking, like Mr. Webster, of the "*extreme remedy*" of revolution; else, why speak of the States taking the chances of the *penalties* that may attach to her act? And why speak of a *Constitutional* as an *extreme remedy?*—Why, sir, if secession be a Constitutional remedy, in the case of Vermont for example, should she think proper to secede, the Constitution and laws in pursuance thereof, (fugitive slave law, for instance,) can no longer operate within her limits and upon her citizens, but, on the contrary, the executive oath to *support* the Constitution forbids the general government from interfering with her, and thus the Constitution, which was framed to form a more perfect Union, protects and defends a State *out* of the Union.

The advocates of this theory contend, Mr. Speaker, that secession is a *peaceful* remedy, and peaceful, *because* Constitutional. South Carolina has herself furnished a complete refutation in 1833, and now, to her own theory. Look at her course in 1833. She was then preparing for a *violent* collision with the General Government; *then* she was asserting the *right* of nullification; *now* that of *secession*. Is she not, at this moment, in the language of a distinguished statesman, "preparing the hearts of her people for war?" Yes, sir, drilling and equipping her military, providing munitions of war, and for what? Simply to exercise a *peaceful* and *Constitutional* remedy? No, sir, no! South Carolina don't believe her own doctrine.

Mr. Speaker, reviewing the history of the States of North and South Carolina, I have been forcibly struck with some remarkable contrasts in their course. North Carolina was the first State to declare her independence of the mother country, and that more than a year in advance of the other States, and when it was proposed in the Congress of 1776, on the 1st day of July, that a general Declaration of Independence should be adopted, North Carolina eagerly embraced it, while South Carolina refused to join the other States in Congress, Delaware and New Jersey refusing with her. At last, on the 4th of the same month, when the other two States gave in, she yielded a reluctant assent, as her delegation declared, for the sake of unanimity, not because they thought the occasion justified the act.

Again, when the Constitution was referred to the several States for ratification, North Carolina in her Convention at Hillsboro', after discussing thoroughly and ably the various provisions of the United States Constitution, finally by a large majority, consisting of 100 members, rejected it, and proposed certain amendments, some of the most important of which were ultimately adopted, and now form part of the amendments of the Constitution, and even those members of her Convention who favored the adoption of the Constitution, insisted there should be amendments, but that they might be proposed together with its ratification. On the contrary, South Carolina readily adopted the Constitution, and so far as I am aware proposed no amendments, and when General Sumpter proposed an adjournment of the Convention of that State to give time for further reflection and deliberation, his proposition was rejected by a very large majority, and the Constitution adopted by a vote of 140 for, to 73 against it.

Thus it appears, Mr. Speaker, that North Carolina was the *first* State to resist the oppression of the mother country, ready to unite with her sisters in throwing off the yoke of British thraldom; and after her liberties had been secured, still true to her history, true to the interests of her citizens, jealous of their rights, and determined to maintain and preserve them—we find her, after *full* and *mature* deliberation, rejecting the proposed Constitution because in her opinion popular rights were not sufficiently secured, and proposing and ultimately succeeding in obtaining important amendments to that instrument and refusing to come into the Union by adopting and ratifying the Constitution, until these important advantages to her citizens were gained. Having been thus guarded in adopting the Constitution, (the last State but one to ratify it,) is it remarkable, Mr. Speaker, that our good Old North State should be careful how she loses or in any manner impairs the inestimable blessings of *Constitutional liberty*, which she has been so assiduous to secure? Is it wonderful that she shall now be as *slow* to *abandon* as she was to *adopt* the Constitution? That, as she was *before* South Carolina, in asserting the rights of her citizens, she will be behind her in surrendering them, and that as her Constitution and laws show a greater regard for the liberty and happiness, and independence of her people, or a like regard to those great interests, will restrain her from following South Carolina in her crusade against the Constitution and the Union?

And yet, sir, notwithstanding North Carolina's early devotion to liberty, notwithstanding the care she took to secure that liberty in the adoption of the Constitution, and notwithstanding South Carolina's reluctance to follow the example of her sister in resisting the oppressions of the mother country, and notwithstanding her eagerness to come into this Union, by adopting the Constitution, she now affects to look *down* upon North Carolina with disdain, because she is not eager to quit that Union!

Sir, in view of the past history and present position of North Carolina, who is not ready to exclaim, in the language of one of her most gifted sons,

"Carolina, Carolina, Heaven's blessings attend her!
While we live, we will cherish, protect and defend her;
Though the scorner may sneer at, and withings defame her,
Our hearts swell with gladness, whenever we name her."

There is another subject which has been introduced by the Hon. Senator, and by the minority of the Committee, to which I desire to invite the attention of the Senate for a short time. I allude to the question of allegiance. The minority of the Committee assert, that, "should the State of North Carolina admit, that she has no right under any circumstances to withdraw from the Union, but must rely for protection upon what has been called her natural rights, and resort to rebellion or insurrection, she releases thereby her own citizens from all allegiance to obey her commands." Sir, this I deny, and will endeavor to demonstrate its fallacy. The idea is, that by secession, a State *takes* with her all her sovereignty; by revolution she *surrenders* all. Where then are our natural rights? Gone with our political, and unless therefore a State can get out of the Union by force of the talismanic word *secession*, the natural rights of her people are: but to be hung as rebels and traitors! To such straits does a false theory carry its friends! Why, sir, does not every man know, that although we were colonies of Great Britain, at the commencement of the *Revolutionary* War, emphatically a *Revolutionary* struggle, yet our officers and soldiers, when taken captive by British arms, were not treated as rebels and traitors, but as prisoners of *War;* and can it be possible that the General Government can exercise a right towards a State that may be forced to revolt, which England *had* not, and *dared* not exercise towards her colonies? Were the colonies sovereign States? The States, the advocates of secession maintain, are sovereign, and yet they may not, and cannot *resist*, as a sovereign State, but may *withdraw* as one. Sir, this doctrine is at war with the very idea of State sovereignty, for the veriest consolidationist that has ever lived, never contended that the States had *surrendered all their sovereignty*, and that the people of the several States had no political rights except under the Constitution of the United States. Have the States, as such, no power to resist unconstitutional and oppressive laws by revolution? Sir, this to my mind is an alarming doctrine, for it amounts to this, that secession is the only safe mode for a State to assert her rights, and that one which nine-tenths of the people deny.

No, sir, whenever a State sees proper to resist, by resistance and bloodshed, the action of the General Government, and thereby severs the bonds that bind her to the other States of the Union, she thereby takes back all her *delegated* powers; for when disunion comes, the allegiance of the citizens of the several States must be the same, by whatever name the act is called. Now, sir, I answer this doctrine of the minority report, which is signed by the Senator, by the *speech* of the Senator. At the bottom of the 11th page of his speech, he employs this language: "If the contract (meaning the Constitution) is *violated* or *destroyed*, the parties relapse back to their *original* position and *inherent rights*."

But the Senator attacks the position of one of the distinguished Senators from this State, Mr. Badger, in which he speaks of his allegiance to the United States. Now, as I understand that Senator, I am prepared to sustain his position, and that, as I will presently shew, by the Senator (Mr. Shepard) himself. I understand Mr. Badger to mean simply this, that as regards the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, his allegiance was due to the General Government. If this be not the case, what becomes of that provision which declares that the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof shall be the Supreme law of the land. How can they be supreme, if any and every State has the right to require her citizens while in the Union to *resist* them? Does not every State, while in the Union, owe *allegiance* herself to the Constitution and laws in pursuance thereof, and can she require resistance where she has promised obedience?

Sir, the Senator (Mr. Shepard) himself, as before shewn, says that nullification is an absurdity. Now, sir, why is it an absurdity? because, to use the gentleman's own language, on the 7th page of his speech, it "would be reducing the Government to the old Confederacy." Now, sir, if the States, while *in* the Union, cannot resist or oppose the laws, so neither can they require or authorise one or more of the citizens to resist or oppose them. Why, sir, you nor I, nor any Senator on this floor, could take a seat, till first taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and then the Constitution of the State, *not* inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States. Could any of us have become members of this Senate by simply swearing to support the Constitution of the State? And what is this oath, but the oath of allegiance? If in matters touching the authority of the General Government, our allegiance is *primarily* and alone due to North Carolina, this oath is not only an absurdity, but it is profanity. Why, sir, are we so studious in all the charters we grant to companies, to insert the clause, that they shall pass no bye-law inconsistent with the Constitution of this State or of the United States? Mr. Badger did not mean that in matters purely *local*, or in those cases where power had not been delegated to the General Government, his allegiance was not due in the first instance or exclusively to his own State, but that where his State had transferred power to the General Government, she had transferred allegiance with it. This was the very idea of Gen. Lee, when he said in the Virginia Convention, "In all local matters I shall be a Virginian; in those of a general nature, I shall not forget that I am an American."

So likewise of General Jackson in his Proclamation: "The States (says he) severally have not retained their *entire* sovereignty. It has been shown that, in becoming parts of a nation, not members of a *league*, they surrendered many of their essential parts of sovereignty. The right to make treaties, declare war, lay taxes, exercise exclusive judicial and legislative powers, were all of them functions of sovereign power. The States then for all these purposes, were no longer sovereign. The *allegiance* of their citizens was *transferred*, in the first instance, to the Government of the United States, they became American citizens and owed obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to laws made in conformity with the powers it vested in Congress. How then can that State he said to be sovereign and independent, whose citizens owe obedience to laws not made by it, and whose magistrates are sworn to disregard those laws when they come in conflict with those passed by another? What shows *conclusively* that the States cannot be said to have reserved undivided sovereignty, is, that they expressly asked the right to punish treason, not treason against their separate power, but treason against the United States. Treason is an offence against sovereignty, and sovereignty must reside with the power to punish it.

"But the reserved rights of the States are no less sacred because they have for their common interest, made the General Government the depository of these powers."

Mr. Speaker, I regret very much that the minority of the Committee have thought proper to introduce the question about *State allegiance* at all, for although I impute no such motive, (as I impeach the motives of no man,) yet it is calculated to have the effect of drawing an unnecessary and *odious* distinction between those who vote for, and those who conscientiously oppose this resolution. Sir, we who oppose this doctrine are not to be held up as traitors. While I conceive it is our bounden duty to do all we can consistent with our rights and honor to preserve the Union of these States as guaranteeing to us the greatest amount of blessings ever vouchsafed by a merciful God; yet if the Old North State shall ever find that her situation in the Union is no longer tolerable, consistent with her honor and her duty, *then*, when the storm comes, we will lash ourselves to the good old ship of State, and our united voice to her shall be,

"We will shield thee, and succor thee,
Or perish there too."

Sir, the present position of North Carolina is peculiar and commanding, and such as no other State in the South presents, and her course will have a corresponding influence on the destinies of this mighty Country. She is the key stone of the Southern Arch, a sort of wall that separates and keeps apart, the waters of abstraction on the one hand from those of ultraism on the other.

Let her beware, therefore, how she suffers herself to be hitched on to the car of South Carolina. Sir, it is my deliberate opinion, that if we pass these resolutions of the minority and declare for secession, we will do much, very much, to drive South Carolina out of the Union, and will, by the act, have very far committed our own State to *her cause* and *her destiny*. The future course of South Carolina will depend essentially upon the course of her Southern sisters. She is at this moment taking steps to get up a Southern Congress to form a Southern Confederacy, and invites us to join her. She is making extensive military preparations, and, as I believe, doing all she can, through her influential men, to keep up the excitement of the public mind, hoping, in the mean time, that the other Southern States will join her in her warfare against the Union; and if they will do so, she most assuredly will break up this Union. But if, as I hope will be the case, the other States of the South refuse to join her, she will relapse back as she did in 1833.

I concur, Mr. Speaker, in the main, with the resolutions of the majority, except that one which proposes a tax on Northern merchandise. That, I think, unconstitutional and inexpedient, and I shall, at the proper time, offer as a substitute a resolution declaring uncompromising hostility to any and every species of protection to Northern manufactures, so long as the agitation of Slavery continues at the North, with a request that our Senators and Representatives will conform their course thereto.

I heartily approve of that resolution of the majority, which makes it incumbent upon the Governor to convene the Legislature in the event of the repeal or essential modification of the Fugitive Slave law. Sir, should the North (which I do not believe,) become so reckless to her obligations, to the spirit of compromise, under which alone the Constitution was formed, as to interfere with that law which is but an emanation of the Constitution itself, or in any other way interfere with or disregard our rights, the time will have arrived for the *people*, not the *legislature* of North Carolina, to decide as to "the mode and measure of redress," and it will be the duty of the Legislature to take the necessary steps to refer the whole matter to the fountain head, the people themselves, for their decision. I prefer this course, Mr. Speaker, for several reasons: in the first place this is a matter that peculiarly and exclusively belongs to the people and not to politicians, and in the next place I desire that every recourse shall first be exhausted to preserve this glorious Union before any violent or final step is taken for its dissolution.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 26, 1850.

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE—*Monday, Jan.* 6.

Mr. Arendell introduced a resolution, requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to use exertions to procure an appropriation from the General Government to open a communication between Beaufort harbour and the waters of Pamlico Sound.

The bill to amend an act passed at the session of 1833–'34, entitled an act to establish a Bank in the State of North Carolina, was rejected.

3 o'clock, P. M.

The Senate resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the Slavery Resolutions.

Mr. Woodfin addressed the Senate on the slavery resolutions. Before he concluded, Mr. Haughton moved to adjourn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 6.

Mr. McKay, a bill to increase the revenue by taxing incorporated companies.

Mr. Douthit, a resolution to terminate the debate on the Slavery Resolutions, to day at 5 o'clock, P. M.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Stevenson, Avery, S. P. Hill and Douthit, on motion of S. P. Hill, the resolution was laid on the table—ayes 58, noes 34.

The two Houses proceeded to the election of Counsellors of State. The vote was as follows: for J. J. McKay 99; Whitmel Stallings 96; John U. Kirkland 112; Wilson Hill 126; Archibald Henderson 130; Wm. K. Lane 97; M. J. Stokes 138; and some scattering. These gentlemen, having received a majority of the whole number, were declared duly elected.

The Slavery Resolutions.

Mr. J. C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, addressed the Committee at length. He presented in a strong point of view the aggressions made by the North upon the rights of the Southern States—said that the abolitionists had taken all the out posts, and it only remained for them to storm the citadel—to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and the States. Mr. D. called attention to the fact that the abolitionists had carried every point they had yet attempted. It became us, therefore, to be united and to take a stand for the Union and the honor of the State. As a good citizen, he would submit to the acts of compromise, but injustice had been done to the South in every act—and in this connection he noticed the several acts of Congress, and pointed out the objectionable features. In reference to Utah, he said, his doctrine was non-intervention, as well on the part of Mexico as on the part of the General Government. His main argument went to sustain the position that the Constitution was the result of a compact between Sovereign States, and not of the action of the people in a mass; and as a consequence, that the States are the judges of its infractions, and may determine the mode and measure of redress. He admitted that secession was an extra constitutional right.

When Mr. Dobbin had concluded, on motion of Mr. Barnes, the Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. S. J. Person, from the Committee on Finance, submitted a report showing the liabilities of the State and the resources for meeting the same; together with a bill to repeal an act passed 1848–'9, entitled an act to increase the revenue of the State, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the House took up, on its 3d reading, the bill to provide relief for the purchasers of Cherokee lands.

Mr. Flemming offered an amendment, providing that the benefits of the bill shall not extend to those who sold or transferred their lands after twelve months.

Mr. F. supported his amendment, and Messrs. G. W. Hayes, Siler, Avery and Erwin opposed it.

The amendment was rejected—36, to 64.

Mr. Flemming offered an amendment, providing that the turnpike to be built with the proceeds of the Cherokee Bonds shall be commenced simultaneously at the county seat of each county through which it passes, and if the funds are not sufficient, that the amount necessary shall be raised pro rata from said counties. Rejected—ayes 5, noes 82.

The bill then passed its third reading; and

On motion, the House adjourned.

SENATE—*Tuesday, Jan.* 7.

Mr. Nixon presented a bill to amend the act establishing the Commercial Bank of Wilmington.

The bill to incorporate Union Institute in Randolph county was taken up, amended and passed its third reading.

The Senate then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole and took up the Slavery Resolutions, and after some debate thereon, participated in by Messrs. Woodfin and Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, —the latter not concluding—the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

3 o'clock.—Mr. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, resumed and concluded his remarks commenced in the morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 7.

Mr. Dunlap presented a bill to incorporate the Anson Plank Road Company.

Mr. Campbell, a bill to repeal an act of 1848–9, for building a Turnpike from Salisbury to the Georgia line.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, Mr. Jones in the Chair, and took up for consideration the Slavery Resolutions.

Mr. D. A. Barnes, of Northampton, addressed the Committee in reply to the remarks of Messrs. Dobbin and Avery. He gave the history of the slavery agitation, beginning at the Convention which framed the Constitution of the U. S.,—said that the Missouri Compromise would have settled it forever but for the extension of our territory by the acquisition from Mexico. He controverted Mr. Dobbin's position, that the constitution was the result of a compact between sovereign States, and contended that it was formed by the people—that it was not a league but a government, and cited as authorities Madison, Pendleton, Marshall and others. He combated the doctrine of secession as a constitutional right, and said that the doctrine was a dangerous one even for the South. Mr. B. was for demanding our rights under the constitution. If revolution was necessary to sustain them, there was no objection to that term.

When Mr. Barnes had concluded, Mr. Rayner commenced addressing the Committee; but the hour having arrived for taking a recess, he gave way to Mr. Dobbin to move that the Committee rise, which was agreed to.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. Flemming presented several memorials asking the formation of a new county, out of parts of Buncombe and Yancy. Referred.

Mr. R. M. Saunders, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to establish a new Judicial circuit in North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. R. M. Saunders, the resolution appropriating $1000 for furnishing the Governor's House, was taken up and read the 3d time and passed.

The bill to require prosecutors to pay costs in certain cases, and to give Grand Juries discretionary powers in certain cases, was taken up on its 2d reading.

Mr. Erwin and Mr. Flemming supported the bill, and Messrs. R. M. Saunders, Eaton, S. P. Hill, and Dargan opposed it.

Mr. Dargan moved to amend by adding the following: "Provided, always, that if it be a fair fight, neither party shall pay the costs;" but before the vote was taken, he withdrew it.

Mr. Flemming moved to amend by adding the following: "Provided that nothing herein contained shall render the prosecutor incompetent as a witness," which was rejected.

The question then recurring on the passage of the bill, it was rejected—ayes 33, noes 66.

SENATE—*Wednesday, Jan.* 8.

The bill to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act passed in 1833, entitled an act to incorporate the Wilmington and Raleigh R. R. Company, was read 3d time and passed.

The resolutions on the subject of slavery were taken up, the Senate resolving itself into Committee of the whole. Mr. Bynum addressed the committee at length.

3 o'clock.

The following Resolutions were reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate—the resolutions introduced by Mr. Speaker Edwards:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, North Carolina is deeply devoted to the Union of the States, and will to the utmost endeavor to preserve and perpetuate it, so long as the Union itself shall secure the great and beneficent purposes for which it was formed.

Resolved, That while we do not approve of all the provisions of the compromise by Congress, called the adjustment, still, from a fraternal spirit of forbearance towards our brethren in the non-slaveholding States, and a sincere and heartfelt attachment to the Union, we are willing to acquiesce in said compromise—*honestly* and *faithfully* carried out.

Resolved That while we are disposed to accept the said compromise as the *work of peace*, we deem it a sacred duty to warn the people of the free States against any further encroachments upon our rights, and to declare explicitly, that in the opinion of this General Assembly, North Carolina *would* and *ought* to regard as entirely incousistent with her longer continuance in the Union, the *abolition* of slavery in the District of Columbia by Congress *without the consent* of the slave holding States, and incompatible with their safety and interests; *or any act of Congress*, prohibiting the citizens of one slaveholding State from removing their slaves to any other slaveholding State, or a refusal by Congress to admit into the Union as a State any Territory belonging to the United States on account of the existence of domestic slavery within its limits; or any act applying the dangerous and mischievous principle of the *Wilmot Proviso* to the Territories of Utah and New Mexico; or *any act* which repeals the recent act for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, or so modifies the same as essentially to impair its efficiency and usefulness.

Resolved, That whenever any one of the contingencies mentioned in the foregoing Resolutions shall have arisen, the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby required to convene the General Assembly, at such time as he, in his wisdom, shall deem fit, in order to take into consideration the solemn duties which we owe to ourselves as freemen, and our then existing relations with the Federal Government.

Mr. Shepard moved as an amendment the Resolutions reported by the minority of the Committee on Slavery. A division was called for, and the first Resolution passed by a vote of 26 to 19—[a strict party vote, except that Messrs. Pender and Shepard voted with the majority.]

The Resolution adopted reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign and independent States, and all powers not therein delegated, are reserved to the States respectively—that among the attributes of sovereignty retained by the several States, is that of watching over the operations of the General Government, and protecting her citizens from unconstitutional abuse on the one hand, and securing to them, on the other, a strict fulfillment of the obligations imposed by the Constitution upon the General Government.

The 2d Resolution, affirming the right of Secession, was rejected by a vote of 31 to 16!

The Resolutions reported from the Committee, as amended by the addition of the above Resolution, then passed their 2d reading without a count.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 8.

A number of engrossed bills from the Senate were read the first time and passed.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting a resolution proposing to adjourn *sine die* on the 16th day of Jan'y.

Mr. R. M. Saunders did not believe that the business could be completed by the 16th, but he would vote for the resolution; and when it is found to be necessary, let the Senate come and ask us to extend the the time.

Mr. S. P. Hill moved that the resolution be laid on the table; which motion prevailed—ayes 52, noes 32.

On motion of Mr. Cherry, the House took up the resolutions in relation to Nag's Head; and they were read a third time and passed.

The Slavery Resolutions.—Mr. Rayner continued his remarks, in an argument of great force, to show that the ground taken in the resolutions offered by him, was the true ground for the South to occupy, and in opposition to the doctrine of secession; but before he had concluded, he gave way for the purpose, and

The House then took a recess.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. Brogden, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the memorial of Samuel P. Tipton, reported a resolution in favor of said Tipton, directing the Public Treasurer to pay him $112, the amount advanced by him to erect a monument over 13 deceased North Carolina Volunteers in Mexico; which, the rules being suspended, was read the third time and passed.

The Slavery Resolutions.—Mr. Rayner continued his remarks in opposition to the doctrine of secession, and concluded about 6 o'clock with an eloquent peroration, which elicited frequent applause from the House.

SENATE—*Thursday, Jan.* 9.

Wm. P. Watt, the Senator elect from Rockingham, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to facilitate the construction of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, which was read the first time and passed; and on his motion, referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Bond, the Resolution heretofore introduced by him in relation to the appointment of delegates to attend the World's Fair, was taken up; whereupon he offered a substitute, which was amended on motion of Mr. Haughton, and Mr. Washington,

And the question being on the passage of the Resolution, was determined in the negative. Ayes 13; noes 35.

Mr. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, nominated W. W. Avery, for Trustee of the University.

Received a message from the House of Commons, stating that they would proceed on the return of the messenger to vote for two Trustees of the University of North Carolina, and announcing that Hon. David S. Reid, W. W. Avery, J. H. Haughton, Walter L. Steele, John G. Bynum and Kader Biggs, are in nomination.

The Senate then proceeded to vote as follows: For Mr. Reid, 27. For Mr. W. W. Avery, 22. For Mr. J. H. Haughton, 23. For Mr. W. L. Steele, 3. For Mr. Bynum, 17. For Mr. Biggs, 2.

Mr. Drake reported that D. S. Reid had received 80 votes, W. W. Avery 71, J. H. Haughton 63, W. L. Steele 45, and J. G. Bynum 40 votes; that D. S. Reid having received a majority of the votes given, was duly elected.

On motion, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to vote again for one Trustee of the University, yet remaining to be elected.

On motion of Mr. T. R. Caldwell, the name of J. G. Bynum was withdrawn from the nomination.

3½ o'clock.

The evening session was consumed in debating amendments to the Slavery Resolutions, without coming to any final determination.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 9.

Mr. T. J. Person offered the following:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing that both Houses of the Legislature adjourn *sine die* on the 26th inst., and that the clerks make out their estimate accordingly.

Mr. A. J. Leach moved to amend by inserting the 22d; and Mr. G. W. Hayes moved to amend the amendment by inserting the 27th. The amendment of Mr. Hayes prevailed, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Taylor presented a resolution to terminate the debate on the Slavery Resolutions to-morrow at five o'clock; which was adopted—ayes 53; noes 35.

An engrossed bill from the Senate to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road passed its first reading, and was referred to the Select Committee on this subject.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the disagreement of that body to the proposition to adjourn *sine die* on the 27th inst.

The Slavery Resolutions.—Mr. Erwin, of Buncombe, addressed the committee. He favored the doctrine of secession—expected to vote for some of the resolutions offered by the majority of the committee and for some of those offered by the minority, but he did not believe that any of these would accomplish any good. Mr. E.'s main object seemed to be to sustain the proposition to impose a tax on the productions of non-slaveholding States sold in this State, which he regarded as a constitutional and practical means of meeting the aggressions of the North.

Mr. Thornton, of Warren, followed. He was for submitting to the compromise made at the last session of Congress, but was for saying to the North, in a clear and distinct manner, that we will not yield any more. His motto was, "affection and brotherhood in the Union, or safety and liberty out of it."

Afternoon Session.—*The Slavery Resolutions.*—Mr. William Hill, of New Hanover, addressed the Committee. He gave notice that he would propose certain amendments to the resolutions of the majority, with the view of making them more comprehensive, so as to cover the whole ground. On the doctrine of secession, he said that our government was an anomaly, and history, therefore, could furnish no light on the subject nor the Constitution—that strong minds differed on it—and we had to look at what was safest. He pronounced unqualifiedly for secession. Secession implied peace—revolution implied violence. His motto was: "Endurance for the past—Resistance for the future;" and this motto embraced the ground work of his remarks.

Mr. Steele, of Richmond, followed. He had been called a fire-eater, on this subject; but when he approached it he felt appalled. On the one hand he loved the Union, but when, on the other hand, the aggressions made upon our rights by organized communities, were presented to his mind, his feelings were violent, and he felt a disposition to resist even to a disruption of the Union. Mr. S. would not discuss the doctrine of secession, but he believed that a State had a right to secede from the Union. Secession was not more than revolution, and its promulgation would not be more dangerous. He was a Union man—he had been taught to reverence it. When it is a benefit he loved it; but when an injury, and an instrument of oppression, he would scorn it. The way to preserve the Union was for Southern men, for all who love the Union, whether North or South, to forget party distinctions, and unite for its preservation. Whoever stands up for the rights of the South, he cared not whether he was Whig or Democrat, he esteemed him a brother, and would stand by him.

The debate was continued further by Mr. R. M. Saunders and Mr. Rayner in reply; after which, the House adjourned.

[*For later proceedings, see Editorial head.*]

Sale of a Rice Plantation.—On the 1st inst. the Rice Plantation on the Cape Fear river, a short distance above Wilmington, belonging to the estate of the late William B. Meares, was sold at auction in this town for $25,000. Mr. Thos. D. Meares was the purchaser. The sale was on a credit of one, two, three, and four years. The plantation contains 580 acres; 380 acres is tide swamp, nearly the whole of which is under cultivation.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

Raleigh, Jan'y 8.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Slavery subject was up for discussion, again, in both Houses, on yesterday.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Barnes made good his promise, of the day before, of answering and *refuting* Mr. Dobbin's positions. His effort is deservedly spoken of on all hands, as an argument which for ability and research, would have done credit to any man, and cannot fail to add greatly to Mr. Barnes' rapidly rising reputation. M. B. owes to himself and his constituents to write this speech out, and we shall be pleased to make the Register the medium of giving it publicity. At the time of the adjournment of the House, Mr. Rayner was addressing that body. He will resume his remarks, this morning.

In the Senate, Mr. Woodfin concluded his remarks commenced the day previous in opposition to the doctrine of Secession. Mr. W. is too well known and too generally admired, as a profound thinker and powerful debater, to need any compliment at our hands. His effort on this occasion, was worthy of himself, and we need say no more. We shall be pleased to publish his Speech.

Mr. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, next addressed the Senate, at length, in support of the Minority Report. His Speech had at least one merit over and above any of the others that have been made in support of the doctrines which he advocated. It was *bolder*, and less evasive. He assumed substantially the following startling positions:

1. That sovereignty is indivisible.
2. That the State of North Carolina has never surrendered any part of her sovereignty to *the Government of the United States.*
3. That no one is a citizen of the United States *but* by virtue of his being first a citizen of the States.
4. That the citizens of North Carolina owe no allegiance to *the Government of the United States.*
5. That the several States, after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, retained their sovereignty complete.
6. That whenever a State in her sovereign capacity, determines to withdraw from the Union, and in obedience to the will of a majority of her citizens, she does withdraw, she is precisely where she was before she adopted the Constitution.

Is this the Secession doctrine contended for by Mr. Shepard?

THE SLAVERY QUESTION—ACTION OF THE SENATE.

We published, on yesterday, the series of resolutions adopted by the Senate, the day before, relative to the agitating subject of the day. We give, this morning, the votings on the two main propositions which came before that body.

It will be recollected that when the series of Resolutions, introduced by Mr. Speaker Edwards, were reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, Mr. Shepard moved to amend by *adding* those reported by the Minority of the Committe on Negro Slavery. A division was called for, and the question being on the passage of the first of those Resolutions, it was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, Cameron, Cannaday, Clarke, Collins, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Nixon, Pender, Rogers, Shepard, Sherrod, Speight, Thompson, Watson, Willey, Williamson and Wooten—27.

Noes—Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Barringer, Bond, Bynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Davidson, Eborn, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Richardson, Sessoms, Washington and Woodfin—20.

The question was then taken on the second Resolution, (the one affirming the right of Secession,) and decided in the negative—ayes 16, noes 31.

Those who voted for the resolution affirming the doctrine of secession, are Messrs. Bunting, Caldwell of Mecklenburg, Clarke, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Nixon, Pender, Shepard, Sherard, Speight, Thompson, and Watson—16.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Barrow, Barringer, Berry, Bower, Bond, Bynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Cameron, Cannaday, Collins, Davidson, Eborn, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Hester, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Richardson, Rogers, Sessoms, Washington, Willey, Williamson, Woodfin and Wooten—31.

The Resolutions, as amended by the addition of the first Resolution of the Minority Committee, then passed their second reading, *nem. con.* without a count.

On yesterday, however, Mr. Lillington, Senator from Rowan and Davie, moved an amendment to that Resolution of the *Minority* Committee adopted the day before, (the substance of which Resolution, it will be recollected, is, that the Union is *only* a compact or league of sovereign *States*,) that there is such a thing as a Government of the United States, and supported his amendment in a lucid, powerful and eloquent argument—giving the history of the manner in which the present Constitution was ratified, by *the people* of the sovereign States. This amendment was voted down by a strict party vote, except that Messrs. Pender and Shepard voted with the majority.

So, that, according to the vote of the majority, we have *no Government* of the *United States!!*

Mr. Lillington then offered an amendment declaring the true principles of the Government, as defined by, and in *the very words of*, James Madison; which was also, in like manner, voted down!

It is very apparent, that there are some who are *afraid of the people*, and consequently decline to vote *openly* for the doctrine of Secession, yet who are willing, not only to vote *indirectly* for it, but to repudiate the Fathers of Republicanism, and to get the People virtually committed to some views which lead easily to a dissolution of the Union. For, if our Union be, as asserted in the Resolution of the Minority, simply a league of *States*, with which the *People* had nought to do, then it *plainly* follows, that the advocates of Disunion have gained a point, *if* they can get the People to endorse the doctrine.

Raleigh Register.

FROM THE REGISTER.

IMPROMPTU.

Mr. Editor: Yesterday, when Mr. Dobbin was addressing the House, on the right of a State to secede, the gallery was filled with the beauty and fashion of the Metropolis, who were not inattentive listeners to this argument, as the following capital Impromptu by one of them will show: W.

It is plain to perceive, that our friend on the floor,
Has his horse in the rear, his cart hitched before,
So brilliant his reasoning, 'tis clear he'll proceed
To prove that each State had the *right* to secede,
Ere the stamp act was passed, or the tea tax was laid,
Ere the Union was formed, or a single State made;
But he goes most *too* far—by the very same course
Ere the License is got, you've a *right* to divorce!

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

It will be seen from the Legislative proceedings, that the Finance Committee submitted a report to the House of Commons, yesterday, showing the liabilities of the State and the resources under the existing revenue laws. We copy from the report the following result:

The liabilities for 1851, amount to	$176,323 12	
Deduct receipts at Treasury according to present Revenue Laws,	148,972 00	
Deficit to be provided for 1851,	$27,351 12	
The liabilities for 1852, amount to	$221,973 12	
Add interest on $24,251 72, the deficit for 1851,	1,455 06	
	$223,428 18	
Deduct receipts, as above,	148,972 50	
Whole amount of deficit for 1852,	$74,456 18	

The committee also introduced a Revenue Bill, which embraces many items not heretofore taxed in this State, and makes a material change in the tax on others.

Raleigh Register.

BANK OF THE STATE of N. CAROLINA.

The general Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution was held at their Banking House, yesterday. Gov. Manly presided, and E. B. Freeman, Esq. acted as Secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Principal Bank for the present year: Messrs. Geo. W. Mordecai, Duncan Cameron, John H. Bryan, Alfred Jones, William Boylan, J. B. G. Roulhac, William Peace.

Mr. Mordecai submitted the usual annual statements of the liabilities, means and general condition of the Institution, which were deemed highly satisfactory.

The Directors on the part of the State (appointed by Gov. Reid,) are Messrs. Wm. R. Poole and James B. Shepard.

Raleigh Register.

The Weldon Herald.—Mr. J. F. Simmons, has sold the Office of the Weldon Herald to Col. Wm. L. Long, of Halifax, N. C., who will remove the materials to that town and establish a Whig paper under the name of the "North Carolina Patriot." While we regret to part with Mr. Simmons, we welcome his successor, (who we have long know as a most worthy man and staunch Whig) to the fraternity of the Press. A Whig paper is now much needed in that portion of North Carolina, and we have no doubt that our friend Col. Long will be warmly supported in his enterprize.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

The Southern Congress.—We have published an account of some of the proceedings of the South Carolina Legislature in regard to what they call "The Southern Congress," which they have resolved upon. This Congress, they say, is to meet at Montgomery, Ala., on the 2d of January, 1852.

The ninth section of the act of South Carolina requests the Governor to communicate to the Governors of the other slaveholding States what the South Carolina Legislature has done, and to urge upon them the desire of the State of South Carolina that there shall be a general meeting of deputies from all the Southern States at the place and time, and for the purposes mentioned.

"The question now is," says the New Orleans Crescent, "will they thus be met? What other Southern State will join South Carolina in this revolutionary movement? We doubt much whether there will be a single one. Georgia will not, certain; Alabama, scarcely; Mississippi, most probably not. It is unnecessary to mention any others. We will hazard the prediction that the Southern Congress will turn out to be even a more sorry affair than the Nashville Convention abortion."

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

The following interesting reminiscence has recently been revived, in opposition to the modern doctrine of peaceable secession. All must admit that "the case being altered alters the case," and the theory of secession by a New England State in 1808 is quite a different thing from secession by a Southern State in 1851.

THE OLD DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE, FROM HIGH DEMOCRATIC AUTHORITY.

From the Richmond Enquirer of Dec. 10, 1808.

"On Thursday last the Electors of Virginia dined together at the Swan Tavern, in this city. The Madison Corresponding Committee and the Governor of Virginia were their guests. These gentlemen, coming from different parts of the State, and bringing with them the sentiments of the People, many of them distinguished Whigs of the Revolution, assembled in harmony and unity to interchange the emotions of friendship at this interesting crisis of our public affairs. Every thing was conducted in the most orderly and dignified manner. It was all "the Feast of Reason and the flow of Soul."

"Spencer Roane, Esq., one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Chairman of the Electoral College, presided. Robert Taylor, Esq., of Orange, Speaker of the Senate, acted as Vice President. After an elegant and plentiful dinner, the cloth was removed and the following toasts and volunteers were drunk."

Omitting the preceding Toasts, the following was the 14th regular toast on the occasion:

THE UNION OF STATES: THE MAJORITY MUST GOVERN: IT IS TREASON TO SECEDE.

Macon, Jan. 5.

Thomas B. Shallcross, special agent of the Post Office Department, has arrested H. B. Kimbrough, of Columbus, Ga. on the charge of stealing a package containing $6,000, which was mailed at Cheraw on the 29th November. $5,320 of the money has been recovered. Kimbrough is a member of a highly reputable family, and was lately a temporary clerk in the Columbus Post Office. He has confessed the crime.

The National Intelligencer says the Washington monument is now eighty-five feet above ground.

Mrs. Partington wonders what on airth keeps it from fallin' down!—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Tall One.—The Boston Traveller of Saturday, notices the arrival from St. John of a young man seven feet four and a half inches high, fifty-six inches in circumference round the breast, and weighing 356 pounds. He is a Scotchman, aged nineteen, but for some time past a resident of Nova Scotia.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Having learned that the Rev. Dr. Spencer had received a letter of thanks from the Hon. Daniel Webster, for his excellent sermon on Obedience to the Law as a Christian duty, we asked permission to publish the letter, and are now enabled to do so. We also publish Dr. Spencer's note to us, enclosing said letter, with the exception of a few lines which are of no interest to the public.

Washington, Dec. 7, 1850.

My Dear Sir: I am greatly obliged to you for sending me a copy of your sermon delivered on the 24th of November. It is refreshing to read a production which, founding itself upon the express injunction of the Holy Scriptures, goes back from theory to commandment, from human hypothesis and speculation to the declared will of God.

Obedience to established government is something more, and much more than a mere idea of expediency; it is a christian duty. You say very truly that "Law is a friend to the human race;" without Law the human race must have remained forever in a state of barbarism. Law pervades the physical universe, and pervades equally the *social* system of mankind.

You are, of course, familiar with Hooker's celebrated, most truthful and most sublime description of Law. If you have not recurred to it lately, allow me to ask you to turn to it. I never read it without the strongest emotions. "Of Law nothing more can be said, than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the universe," &c. &c. To the same effect is the beautiful ode of Alcæus, translated by Sir William Jones. But pardon me, my dear sir, I am making suggestions to one who is more fit to make them to me. I am appearing to lead, where I am quite content to follow.

Yours, with the sincerest regard,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

Rev. Dr. Spencer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brooklyn, Dec. 23, 1850.

Dear Sir: I inclose you a copy of Mr. Webster's letter, which you requested of me some days since. You are at liberty to publish it if you see fit.

The passage in Hooker, to which Mr. Webster refers, stands in the edition before me, as follows: "Wherefore, that here we may briefly end; of Law there can be no less acknowledged, than that her seat is in the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world; all things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very beasts feeling her care, and the greatest are not exempted from her power; both angels and men and creatures of what condition soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all with uniform consent, admiring her as the mother of their peace and joy."

I subjoin also the Ode of Alcæus, as translated by Sir William Jones:

[A copy.]

"What constitutes a State?
Not high raised battlements or labored mound,
Thick wall, or moated gate;
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned:
Not bays, and broad armed ports,
Where laughing at the storm rich navies ride;
Not starred and spangled courts,
Where low bred baseness wafts perfume to pride;
No: men, high-minded men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued
In forest brake or dew,
As beasts excel cold rocks or brambles rude;
Men, who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing dare maintain,
Prevent the long-armed blow,
And crush the tyrant, while they rend the chain:
These constitute a State,
And sovereign LAW, that State's collected will
O'er thrones and globes elate,
Sits Empress, crowning good, repressing ill;
Smit by her sacred frown,
The fiend Discretion, like a vapor sinks,
And e'en the all dazzling crown
Hides his faint rays, and at her bidding shrinks."

Mercantile Honor.—A friend of ours—a most estimable and excellent citizen—one who has faithfully served the public in various unremunerative capacities, and whose private life abounds in examples of well-doing—called to see us yesterday, and as we happened to be absent at the time, left upon our table a note, from which, though intended only for our own perusal, we venture to make the following extract:

"You may remember that many years ago I was unfortunate in business, and was obliged to ask the indulgence of my creditors, from whom I obtained a full release. Since then I have been favored to such an extent in my affairs, that to-day I am paying off all my old debts, amounting to over $60,000. I need not say that this is the happiest day of my life; and that the consciousness of being able to discharge this duty has brought with it a peace of mind more valuable than either silver or gold."

The gentleman alluded to was under no legal obligation to make the payments which he did, and his former creditors had long ceased to look upon him as their debtor. But he felt—and felt truly—that no lapse of time could extinguish his moral accountability; and in the spirit of a just man and an honest merchant he took the first opportunity of reimbursing those to whom he had been indebted, without regard to merely technical considerations. Such an example is certainly worthy of all praise.—*Phil. North American.*

Free Negroes at the South.—The Charleston Mercury opposes the proposition to remove the free negroes from that State. It considers such a measure objectionable on the score of expediency. It says they are a peaceable and orderly people, and we have seen no reason to suspect them either of a disposition to conspiracy or to riot.—Their sympathies are with the whites rather than with the blacks. Many of them are slaveholders and a good proportion are industrious, sober and useful members of the community.

Hon. Truman Smith has perpetrated a pretty *bon mot*. Some one, by way of quizzing him, asked him how many slaves were owned by his wife, (a southern lady.) "She has but one slave," was the gallant reply of the senator.—*Newark Eagle.*

A Sad Calamity.—Amongst the items of intelligence brought by the last European steamer is the following, as reported by Telegraph:

"The Portuguese frigate Dona Maria blew up off Macao on the anniversary of the birth-day of the Consort of the Queen of Portugal. All the officers, men and others on board, including some of the officers of the United States ship Marion, except one officer and fifteen men, perished."

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, an assortment of Landreth's Garden Seeds, (5 cts. per paper.) Warranted fresh and genuine. For sale by
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
Jan'y 14, 1851. 54-3t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the 5th day of February, 1851, at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, in pursuance of a decretal order of the County Court of Cumberland, at December Term, 1850, A HOUSE AND LOT in Fayetteville, on the North side of Maiden Lane, the property of the late Miss Mary Henry. The said property will be sold on a credit of 6 and 9 months, the purchaser to give bond and approved security.
JOSHUA CARMON, Adm'r.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Ass't'r.
January 13, 1851. 54-3w

Blank Warrants for sale here.

The New York Express says the services from Washington afford no hope there will be any modification of the tariff during the present session of Congress. There are but about fifty more days left of the session, and in this the General Appropriation Bills are to be considered and passed. There also many general bills, connected Internal Improvements, the Public main, Cheap Postage, the Branch the Territories, &c. &c., which are to claim precedence. Then, again, present organization of the committees forbid anything like a report in favor increased duties upon any class of The Senate is opposed to any distur of the revenue laws, and the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of presentatives, where revenue laws originate, are adverse to any practical tion which would enhance the duties.

Eclipses in 1851.—There will be eclipses in the present year, the most eminent of which will be a great and ble eclipse of the sun. The first is tial and visible eclipse of the moon Friday, January 17, commencing at minutes past three in the afternoon, terminating exactly at six o'clock; one-half of the moon will be obscu The second is an annular eclipse of sun on Saturday, February 1, visible us. The third is a *partial and invisi* eclipse of the moon on Saturday, the 13 of July; and the fourth is the great eclip of the sun on Monday, the 28th of J the greatest solar eclipse in England March, 1858. It begins 2h. 8m. 18s.

COMMERCIAL RECORD

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 12—Steamer Rowan, with boat in tow, with goods for G Womack, H & E Kelly, J W Baker, Ray & Pearce, J & T Wood, T S & C Lutterloh, M McKinnon, C Bender, Boseborough & Co, E Fuller, P P Johnson, Hopkins & Roberts, J F Chambers & Co, E W Pell, C F Deems, Hall & Hall, Cross Creek Co, Gee, Capt Bradford, J H Coffman.

Jan'y 12—Steamer Henrietta, with goods H & J Martine, B Rose & Son, E Fuller, Taylor, M McKinnon, E W Willkings, Bafish Co, H Branson & Son, H Eranbert, Co, E Glover, S W Tillinghast & Co, S Bell, J Hinsdale, W F Moore, A Johnson & Co, McKethan, Webster & Frizell, M W Jessup, A West, J Brooksbank, Council & Cain, Hall, D Currie, D Callihan, A R Cromartie, Haster, R M Orrell, E J Hale & Son, H A Tisdon, Rev J R McIntosh, J T Pope & Co, Brinley & Co, N T Tyson, J Hartman, F T R Lassiter, Prof E Mitchell, A McDougald, R Brown, Phifer & York, Tyson & Person, Hill, C Munroe, J McDougald, A McRae, I. Smith, C McRae, D J McAlister, P Melvin, Grist, M Smith, Baker & Richardson, J Wilson, F Fries.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 3—Brigs A H Wass and Alabama from New York; Schrs J P Brown and Fidelia from Philadelphia, Adele, Balance and Alaric from York, Manson from Boston. 4—Barque Ben Adams from New York; Brigs Benj'n Carver and Preciosa from New York. 5—Brigs Cornelia from Guadaloupe, Leontine and Olive from New York Anawon from Cardenas, Oscela from New Haven, Conn.; Schrs Geo Irvin from Baltimore, D Leighton from Providence, R I. 6—Brig Cardiff from Cardenas; Schrs Volant from Beaufort S. C., Sally Ann from Baltimore. 8—Brigs E from St Croix, H B Crosby from Turks Island, Schrs Juliette and Monterey from New York, Yankee Blade from Charleston. 9—Brig Duffell from New York; Schrs Ira Brewster, Harrison Price, Fashion and Ann Smith from New York.

FOR SALE,

A SODA FOUNTAIN, in very good order. Any person in want of one, would do well to call and look at it. It will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of
W. PRIOR.
Jan'y 14, 1851. 54-3w

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO.

AND best PRINCIPE CIGARS, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 8, 1851. 54-3t

STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.
JOHN A. GILCHRIST.
Jan. 14, 1851. 54-1f

The best remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Consumption ever used in New Jersey, says the Plainfield Union, of Sept. 26, 1848, is Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which has been sold in that State a number of years, and after this long trial, we are enabled confidently to state, that it has given better satisfaction, and more of it has been sold and used, than any other Patent Medicine for the same disease—and we have no doubt it is the best medicine now before the public for the diseases for which it is advertised. It has in many cases done great good, affording much relief to the sick and afflicted, and we safely recommend it to all who are troubled with Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all other diseases of the Lungs, as a valuable, safe and most useful medicine.

From the Dedham (Mass.) Gazette.

The introduction of this famous medicine to the public by Seth W. Fowle, has been of more service, probably, than any other article that has yet been discovered, and has effected more cures of various complaints that "flesh is heir to" than all the miserable compounds that have ever as yet been trumpeted throughout the country. The numerous certificates in his advertisement fully substantiate the virtues of it.

Beware of imposition. Remember the original and only genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, always bears the written signature of I. Butts on the outside wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale; at Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co; at Cheraw by Dr. A. Malloy; and Druggists everywhere.

Cotton Manufacturers

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1851.

FREE SUFFRAGE REJECTED!!—The reader will be struck with the remarkable result of the incoming of a Free Suffrage Governor! He has already killed off the single, solitary principle on which he was elected! The Free Suffrage Bill swam on the top of the current until its godfather took the helm, and then down it sinks!

We have no time or room for further remarks.

SECESSION.—The reader will see that the Senate has given a quietus to the political heresy, that a State has a right to secede from the Union, (in contradistinction to the right of revolution,) by a vote of 31 to 16. The only thing that we find to regret in the decision, is, that there should have been found sixteen Senators who voted for the proposition, and that, of the sixteen, any should be Whigs.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Jan. 9, 1851.

Dear Sirs: Since my last, the Slavery Resolutions have been debated by Messrs. Dobbin, Barnes of Northampton, Rayner, Edwin and Thornton, in the House, and Messrs. Woodfin, Bynum, Washington and Cameron in the Senate. The voting took place in the Senate yesterday; and you will see by the papers, that the resolutions offered by Mr. Edwards, of Warren, after being amended by the addition of the first resolution of the minority of the committee, passed their second reading without a count. The second resolution of the minority, declaring the right of a State to secede, was rejected by a vote of 31 to 16! This vote showed that North Carolina will not consent to follow the rash and unsafe lead of South Carolina, but will take counsel of her own better judgment, and act more in conformity with her character for prudence and wisdom. The resolutions adopted in the Senate, are substantially the same as those adopted by the Georgia Convention.

The speeches in the Senate have been able. The eminently practical mind of Woodfin, the strong searching intellect of Bynum, the highly polished and refined mind of Washington, and the active and independent mind of Cameron, would of course give great interest to any subject upon which they are brought to bear. But the Commons Hall is the attractive end of the Capitol. The ladies, for the most part, congregate there, and it is needless for me to enter into a discussion of the cause. You may imagine it to be the difference in the composition of that body,—it being made up of a very large proportion of young men who have not yet had their state of bliss sealed with a magic "yes"—I must not stop to argue the question, but will follow the ladies.

Mr. Dobbin spoke on Monday, and took very decided ground in favor of the right of a State to secede, regarding it as an *extra* or *ultra* constitutional right. His speech was an able one, was listened to with profound attention, and drew forth frequent applause. He was followed the next day, by Mr. D. A. Barnes, of Northampton, who replied to some of Mr. Dobbin's positions and to those of Mr. Avery. Mr. Barnes has a clear head, and is an able debater. He undertook to show that Mr. Madison had been improperly quoted by Mr. Dobbin as authority to sustain his position, and was reading Mr. Madison's explanation, when Mr. Dobbin interrupted him with the remark that "the gentleman from Northampton was endeavoring to make Mr. Madison answer himself, or destroy his own argument—a thing the gentleman, with his acknowledged ability, he apprehended, would be unable to do." "No, said Mr. Barnes, "I am not endeavoring to make Mr. Madison answer himself or destroy his own argument, but I am endeavoring to let Mr. Madison explain for himself the remark quoted by the gentleman from Cumberland. Mr. Madison understood his own language, and the question now is do I understand Mr. Madison, or does the gentleman from Cumberland. I think I understand him." Before he left that part of his subject, he seemed to be fully justified in taking that position. The whole speech of Mr. Barnes was excellent. I presume it will be published, and you can then judge for yourselves.

Mr. Rayner spoke next, and his speech, which was continued a part of two days, was a masterly effort throughout—argumentative, fervid, eloquent —and, I suppose was, beyond all question, the best speech of the session. His main effort was to sustain the series of resolutions offered by himself, and to oppose the doctrine of secession set forth in the report and resolutions of the minority of the committee of 18 on the subject of Negro Slavery.

Since writing the above, the debate has been continued by Messrs. Erwin, Thornton, Wm. Hill of New Hanover, Steele, Saunders and Rayner. Mr. Erwin favored secession; but he seemed to think that, as well as other things embraced in the resolutions under discussion, an abstraction worthless to the South. He is for striking at the pockets of the Northern people—that tender nerve, so sensitive in all, but more especially with our Northern brethren. Messrs. Thornton and Hill were listened to with great attention. The former endorses the doctrine laid down by Gov. Reid in his inaugural; the latter is strong for secession. Mr. Hill, perhaps, has not a superior in the House in the matter of elocution—he speaks according to the book. Mr. Steele, of Richmond, is always listened to with attention; and his warm, glowing words, often thrill his audience. He did not discuss the doctrine of secession, though he believes it with all his heart. Gen. Saunders and Mr. Rayner had a passage at each other in the close of the debate, and as Greek met Greek, "Then came the tug of war." Hard blows were given and received, all in good temper; and if I were placed as judge of the combat, I would give the wreath to Mr. Rayner, who foiled his antagonist, though he came upon him by surprise and with *prepared* weapons. Yours, &c. A.

RALEIGH, January 11, 1851.

Dear Sirs: Yesterday and to-day we have had an interesting time in the House of Commons, voting on the Slavery Resolutions and on the Free Suffrage Bill. Of course you will get the particulars in the Daily Register—a vehicle of information almost indispensable now in the city, and I presume of great interest to those who are favored with it out of the city. But a few remarks about the speakers and actors may interest you. Messrs. S. P. Hill, S. J. Person, J. M. Leach, Stevenson and Winston, spoke on the Slavery Resolutions yesterday. Mr. Person, you are aware, is one of the minority of the committee of 18, who submitted the report and resolutions affirming the right of secession; and his speech on this occasion was mainly directed to a defence of that report. He seemed to be very much cramped in his effort; and indeed it appeared evident from the manner, that his object was, as he stated, simply to give the ground work of a speech which he intended to write out. Mr. Stevenson gave the minority a pretty hard rap over the knuckles in his speech. He said it would not do to charge the minority with contending for secession as a constitutional right, since they had all disclaimed it; but the unfortunate manner in which the report was drawn up had made this impression upon the minds of gentlemen in the House, and throughout the State, if we may judge of public sentiment by the foreshadowings of the press. And this mistake, as it seemed, had caused most of the discussion in that body. Mr. Stevenson was right. The discussion of that abstract question, which few believe, and *none* think a remedy to be used at the present time, has cost the State thousands of dollars, and no one benefited—perhaps I am too fast, the discussion may be of lasting benefit. The doctrine of secession, as a constitutional right, I venture to predict, will never find advocates in the Legislature of North Carolina; and when spoken of will be classed with revolution, and no reference will be again made to the 10th article of the amendments to the constitution as the source from which it may be derived.

Mr. J. M. Leach, of Davidson, made an admirable speech. He threw a shaft or two at Gen. Saunders with great precision, and I presume they took effect. But the chief excellence of his speech was his happy allusion to the likeness of Washington behind the Speaker's chair, the shade of Mt. Vernon, the reminiscences of the past history of the country, and his appeal in behalf of the "glorious Union."

Mr Winston of Bertie is not an animated speaker, but purely logical, as I have before said; and his speeches are all of this character. Even when he introduces a simile, you will find an argument right upon its heel. For instance: In his speech on this question he remarked that the gentleman from Cumberland (Mr Dobbin) had said that he was not in favor of secession now; but nevertheless he had gone into an argument to prove the right of a State to secede, and seemed to think there was no danger in asserting the principle.—He would tell that gentleman, that while he was aiding with his powerful intellect to establish his proposition, he was turning loose a tiger; and when once loose his strong arm might not be able to chain it. He believed the gentleman was sincere in his expression of love for the Union; but he was giving his aid to establish a doctrine which might rend it asunder.

Mr S. P. Hill took a bold stand against the doctrine of secession, and made a speech which reflected great credit upon him as a young man of sound practical views. He is no abstractionist.

But the Free Suffrage bill—I have not forgotten it. Alas! poor Yorick! It was killed this morning—the vote being 69 for and 41 against it —the constitutional majority required being 72, three-fifths of the whole number in the House.—Such consternation as it spread throughout the House has been seldom witnessed. By riding over the decision of the Chair rough-shod, they succeeded in getting a reconsideration this afternoon; and not having recovered from the shock, or perhaps with a view to get time for beating up forces, they forthwith adjourned. What may be its fate hereafter none can tell. It rests upon many contingencies, even in the House—and you need not be surprised to hear of its having a flatter fall at the next trial than it had to-day.

The Senate has been working on the slavery Resolutions for the last two or three days, and the majority there have occupied some strange positions during that time. Many of its members, like some in the House, are so wedded to the beautiful abstraction brought forth by the minority, that they will not consent to have the resolutions put in such a shape that plain, practical men can vote for them—they must have their jewel incorporated in some shape. I hope, however, that the Legislature will agree upon some resolution on this subject, consistent with the long established character of the State—practical, decided and firm—asserting boldly our rights, and our demands upon our Northern brethren, by which Whigs and Democrats can stand. There should be no division on this subject. Yours, &c. A.

Late Proceedings of the Legislature, condensed from the Daily Raleigh Register.

SENATE.—*Friday, Jan.* 10.

Mr. Drake reported that there had been no election of Trustee of the University on yesterday.—His former report of the election of David S. Reid was thereupon reconsidered and withdrawn.

A resolution was adopted, that no private bill shall be introduced after the 13th inst.

A message was sent to the House proposing to adjourn sine die on the 22d inst.

The proceedings of the Senate on the Slavery resolutions are noticed elsewhere.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 10.

Mr. Barnes presented a bill to repeal part of an act passed at the present session, to authorize the Seaboard and Roanoke R. R. Company to issue bonds. Passed its three readings.

The Slavery resolutions occupied the entire day.

Mr. S. P. Hill, of Caswell, thought that the doctrine of secession might with propriety, have been left out of the debate. The Legislature was about as profitably engaged when discussing it, as the philosopher when endeavoring to find out the elixir of life—it was an abstract question, of no practical importance now. Pass the resolution declaring the right of a State to secede, and the South would be split up, and it was not right to throw an element of discord among our people. He did not believe in the doctrine of secession. He was for making up a direct issue with the North on the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Dobbin remarked that before he could vote that North Carolina should secede now, he would vote that his arm should be severed from his body. He desired North Carolina to take a high position, to save the Union. He believed there was but one desire in the House, and that was to save the honor of the State, and to save the Union.—When practical secession should be presented, (and he trusted it never would be) he would regard it as a question of honor or death, and he would die before he would yield his honor.

Mr. S. J. Person, of Moore, advocated the doctrines contained in the report and resolutions of the minority. Mr. P. said the Committee were not in favor of secession now; they only asserted it as a right that the State would exercise, if found necessary, a right reserved to the States, and recognized by the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. J. M. Leach, of Davidson, would vote for the resolutions of the majority, with certain amendments, which he stated—was pleased to hear the gentleman from Caswell say that he was for making up an issue with the North on the Fugitive Slave Bill alone. He believed that the crisis in this matter had been passed at the last session of Congress—and his sentiment and the feeling of the yeomanry of the country now was that "the Union shall be preserved." He did not believe in the doctrine of secession—it was not found in the Constitution, nor was it deducible from it. Mr. L. concluded with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. Stevenson, of Craven, thought that the doctrine of secession was of no practical benefit, &c., &c.

Mr. Winston, of Bertie, next addressed the committee, taking ground against secession.

The committee then proceeded to vote, and the motion of Mr. Rayner to substitute the series offered by him for the resolutions of the majority was rejected.

Mr. Rayner then moved to add his to the resolutions of the majority, and the question was taken on them separately. The first and seventh were adopted, and all the rest either withdrawn or rejected.

Mr. Eaton proposed to strike out the original resolutions, and insert a series substantially the same as those offered in the Senate by Mr. Edwards—the 3d somewhat modified. Not agreed to.

Mr. Dargan proposed, that if the present or any future Congress shall repeal the fugitive slave act, North Carolina has the right and ought to secede from the Union. - Rejected.

Mr. Barnes moved to strike out the 4th resolution of the majority with the preamble; which motion prevailed.

Mr. Flemming offered two amendments, which were rejected. One of these provides, that in case the fugitive slave law is repealed, the Governor should call a Convention to determine on the mode and measure of redress.

The resolutions as amended, were adopted; and on motion of Mr. R. M. Saunders, the Committee rose, reported the resolutions to the House and recommended their passage.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the House adjourned.

SENATE—*Saturday, Jan.* 11.

Mr Clarke, from Joint Select Committee, offered a resolution relative to the State Arsenal at Fayetteville.

Gov. Reid was elected Trustee of the University.

Most of the day was spent on the Slavery resolution. "A tremendous exertion was made by Mr. Hoke of Lincoln, to rivet upon the Senate, and through them upon the People of North Carolina, the abominable doctrine of Secession—a doctrine that has already b en twice repudiated by the Senate; the latter time—to his honor be it said—through the casting vote of Speaker Edwards. The subject was again fully debated by Messrs. Hoke, Caldwell, of Burke, and Lillington—the two latter resisting a revival of the doctrine with bold and indignant eloquence. The matter was finally disposed of, on the motion of Mr Williamson, of Caswell, by laying this firebrand Resolution on the table. And thus has a final quietus been given to this new-fangled doctrine of Secession, which has agitated the public mind for some time past."

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 11.

The House refused, 71 to 37, to concur in the Senate's proposition to adjourn on the 22d inst.

Mr Steele offered a bill to fix the Governor's salary, after Jan'y 1852, at $3,000. Rejected, 74 to 31.

The House resolved to hold night sessions.

The day was devoted to the Free Suffrage bill.

A proposition by Mr Love to change the basis of representation in the Senate to free white population, was rejected, 84 to 35.

Another by Mr Erwin to change it to federal population, was rejected, 79 to 19.

Another by Mr. Flemming, to take the sense of the people as to whether or not they desire a Convention, was rejected, 79 to 29.

The bill was then REJECTED, three-fifths not voting in its favor. Mr Love moved its reconsideration. Mr Steele raised the point of order, that, as three-fifths were required to pass the bill, three-fifths would be required to reconsider. And the Speaker so decided. Mr Saunders appealed from this decision, and the question was debated at great length. Finally, the decision of the Speaker was reversed, 63 to 50, and the motion to reconsider prevailed. Mr Avery moved an adjournment.—Carried, 56 to 56—the Speaker voting Yea.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 11.

MR. LILLINGTON'S AMENDMENTS.

We cursorily noticed, in our last, the introduction by Mr. Lillington, of certain amendments to that resolution of the "Minority Committee" which was adopted by the Senate. We are enabled, this morning, to lay those amendments before our readers. In order that they may be perfectly understood, we re-insert the Resolution:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign and independent States, and all powers not therein delegated, are reserved to the States respectively—that among the attributes of sovereignty retained by the several States, is that of watching over the operations of the General Government, and protecting her citizens from unconstitutional abuse on the one hand, and securing to them, on the other, a strict fulfillment of the obligations imposed by the Constitution upon the general government.

Mr. Lillington moved to strike out the word "us," in the 2d line, and insert the following: "when ratified, formed a government, the result of."

Also, in the 4th line, after "States respectively," insert, "or to the people thereof."

Mr. Bower intimating an intention to call for a division of the question, so as to take the vote first upon *striking out*, Mr. Lillington, in order to bring on a direct vote, modified his motion thus: Insert after the words "United States is," the the words, "*a form of Government the result of.*" This narrowed the question down to the point, nothing more or less—Is there such a thing as a Government of the *United States*, possessing, within its sphere, the same powers as each one of the States, within *its* sphere? Mr. Lillington advocated his amendment, as we have said, with very marked ability—giving the history of the manner in which the present Constitution was ratified, and quoting definitions of its nature and powers from the highest authorities. Mr. L. at the solicitation of friends, who heard and admired his effort on this occasion, will write out his remarks for publication. We will not forestall the expectation of the Public, by giving a mutilated abstract of his Speech, here; but we may at least anticipate their judgment, by saying, that it has elevated Mr. L. in the estimation of those who listened to him, (where he appropriately belongs,) to a stand among the best of our Legislative debaters.

The majority having thus ignored all acquaintance with such a thing as a Government of the *United States*, Mr. Lillington then offered the following additional amendment—being almost *verbatim*, in the language of Mr. Madison:

Resolved, That the said Constitution was formed, not by the Governments of the component States, as the Federal Government, for which it was substituted, was formed. Nor was it formed by a majority of the people of the United States, as a single community in the manner of a consolidated government.

It was formed by the States, that is *by the people in each of the States*, acting in their highest sovereign capacity; and formed consequently by the same authority which formed the State Constitutions.

Being thus derived from the same source as the Constitutions of the States, it has, within each State, the same authority as the Constitution of the State; and is as much a Constitution in the strict sense of the term, *within its prescribed sphere*, as the Constitutions of the States are, within *their respective spheres;* but with this obvious and essential difference, that being the result of a compact among the States in their highest sovereign capacity, and constituting the people thereof *one people for certain purposes*, it cannot be altered or annulled at the will of the States *individually*, as the Constitution of a State may be at its *individual* will.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Barringer, Bond, Bynum, Caldwell of Burke, Daldwell, Eborn, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Richardson, Sessoms, Washington, Wiley and Woodfin—21.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Messrs. Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, Caldwell of Mecklenburg, Cameron, Cannaday, Collins, Clarke, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Nixon, Pender, Rogers, Shepard, Sherard, Speight, Thompson, Watson, Williamson, Wooten, and Watt.

And so, Mr. Madison was but a poor expounder of a Constitution which he essentially assisted to make, after all! This is an age of progress.

In the Senate, on yesterday, Mr. Gilmer withdrew his motion to substitute his own resolutions for those before the Senate, and offered them as *additional* resolutions, stating that he withdrew to avoid any evasion in the vote; whereupon, they were voted down by pretty much a party vote.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, offered a substitute for that portion of the Resolutions, proposing a call of the Legislature, providing for the call of a Convention in any of the contingencies designated. Mr. C enforced his substitute in an able and eloquent appeal to the Senate on the propriety of having North Carolina speak through delegates fresh from the people, and thoroughly acquainted with their wishes on this vital question. The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Caldwell of Mecklenburg, Hoke and Shepard, who insisted, that if the *People* were permitted to speak in the premises, there would be a great cry of Union, and the result would be as had been in Georgia! Rather a fatal position, it seems to us—being, substantially, insisting that if the People would at declare for secession, they should be made to by those now claiming the power!

Mr. Caldwell's substitute shared the fate of its predecessors. Dr. Cameron next introduced an amendment, the substance of which was, that in the happening of the contingencies specified, either one of the same being a direct invasion of the Constitutional rights of the South, the Legislature should be called; but the Majority insisting upon the declaration virtually made in the Resolutions, that the occurrence of either event would make it inconsistent with the honor of North Carolina to remain in the Union, voted down this amendment also.

Mr. Bynum, of Rutherford, then offered an amendment, stating that there is such a thing as the Government of the United States, having a Constitution, ratified by the People in their highest sovereign capacity—insisting that as the Minority Resolution already adopted only asserted a principle, it was proper to take the sense of the Senate on *his* Resolution in this way made necessary. This was also butchered.

Finally, Dr. Cameron's amendment, in substance—the phraseology somewhat altered—was adopted; and the first and second Resolutions of Mr. Edwards' Resolutions adopted by an unanimous vote—the third by a large majority. Pending the vote on the fourth Resolution, the Senate adjourned.

BRANCHES OF THE PLANK ROAD.—In a postscript to a part of our last issue we stated briefly that the Board of Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road had just resolved that their Engineer should survey two new Routes, 1st, to or near Watson's Bridge, in Moore county; 2d to Salem. The distance to Watson's Bridge, on Deep River, (the coal region which is now exciting so much interest, and a great thoroughfare besides for Western travel,) is only about 10 miles from a point on the Road at or near Col. McDougald's.—The Branch to Salem is expected to leave the main road at the nearest point in Randolph; and it looks to a connection, not only with Salem, but with the counties in that region and with the roads in Virginia.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—On Monday, the 6th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of this Town, for the ensuing year:—

Magistrate of Police.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

Commissioners.
Ward No. 1. James Sundy.
" " 2. P. Taylor.
" " 3. Joseph Arey.
" " 4. T. S. Lutterloh.
" " 5. A. A. McKetham.
" " 6. Wm. McLaurin.
" " 7. Wm. Warden.

TELEGRAPH TO WILMINGTON.—The money has been subscribed to establish a line of telegraph from Petersburg to Wilmington, and it is expected to be in operation in two months.

SMALL NOTES.—We do hope that the Legislature will not pass the bill of Gen. Saunders to forbid the issuing of Notes under $3 by the Bank of Fayetteville. Besides the very great convenience of the 1s and 2s, the notes of this Bank have driven from our borders notes of like denominations issued by the Banks of South Carolina and Virginia, which latter were generally ragged, often counterfeit, and not easy to be got to their places of redemption. The effect of the passage of such a law now, will be, to inflict this evil upon us again, and to give a premium to the Banks of our adjoining States in the circulation of their notes in North Carolina. Our own Banks pay a tax for the privilege of such a circulation. Those of South Carolina and Virginia will have the privilege without the tax, if our own Bank notes are suppressed.

Some persons may imagine that the present scarcity of silver is owing to the circulation of these small notes. But it is not so. Silver is more scarce in the Northern cities than with us. It is scarce because it is relatively more valuable than our gold coin, the standard value of which, Congress, in its wisdom, changed, so that a gold dollar is not worth as much in Europe as a silver one. Consequently, when merchants have occasion to ship coin to Europe they send the silver. That is the well known reason why silver is scarce and gold plenty.

We may remark, that we have no interest, either as a stockholder or debtor, in the Bank of Fayetteville, and have no motive to advocate its retention of the privilege of issuing small notes, except the public interest and convenience. In one sense we have an interest. These notes form an admirable remittance by letter for advance payment of subscription to the Observer, and we receive many of them in that way and for that purpose. Gen. Saunders's bill, if passed, will prevent many a subscriber to the new-papers from doing what it is charity to suppose all subscribers wish to do, viz: paying promptly their dues.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION OF THE FUGITIVE LAW.—The Memphis Eagle of the 19th ult. states that two fugitives, the property of Mr. D. M. Leatherman of that city, had just been brought back from Illinois. The Eagle states that no resistance was made to the Law. A dispatch from Memphis, dated Jan. 6th, states that *five* fugitives had been brought back to that city within the last two weeks.

The fugitive slave case which has occupied a fortnight's time of the Courts in New York has been decided in favor of the claimant, and the officers have quietly passed through Philadelphia, arrived at Richmond, and delivered the negro to his master. The negro is stated to have admitted that he was a slave, but yet swore to the affidavits prepared for him by the "higher law" men, denying that he was a slave!!

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—Governor *Wright* of Indiana in his message to the Legislature uses the following language:

"Whatever diff-rence of opinion may exist as to the late compromise measures enacted by Congress—however ultra men in the North and South may oppose or denounce them—there is but one course of action for the true patriot to pursue—that is, unhesitatingly and in good faith to carry out these enactments. There is no safety for property or life except in the absolute supremacy of the law; no higher duty of the citizen than to maintain, by word and deed, that supremacy, as we value the heritage, rich beyond all price, purchased, not with silver or gold, but with the life's blood of the good and brave; the heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which, in turn, we must bequeath inviolate to our descendants.—Let us bear in mind that the first public act of disobedience to the law is the first fatal step on the downward road to anarchy."

We heartily congratulate the friends of the Union on the cheering aspect of the above facts.

UNION MEETING.—A great meeting took place at Pittsfield, Mass., on the 27th ult. at which resolutions in favor of the Union and of the faithful performance of all constitutional obligations, including the fugitive law, were unanimously adopted.

A similar meeting took place at York, Penn. on the 7th inst.

Gov Hunt, of New York, in his message, considers that the fugitive slave law should be strictly carried out in good faith, and maintained by the people so long as it remains a law. He thinks, however, that the people should be left to examine its provisions fully, and decide upon its practical operations.

Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, in his message, notices the agitation on the fugitive law, and, while not approving of all its provisions, he urges obedience to it; and says that to interfere by State Legislative enactment, or otherwise, to destroy or in any way affect the right of property in slaves, as recognised by the Constitution, would be "a daring violation of the clearest obligations of the Constitution." In conclusion, he speaks in eloquent and glowing terms of the Union, and the blessings it bestows on all who live under it.

MAIL CONTRACTS.—In the Supplement accompanying this paper, those interested will find the Proposals for Contracts to carry the mail on the different Routes in North Carolina. This advertisement, if inserted in the paper, would have so abridged our ability to keep up with the current news of the day, that we have preferred incurring the expense of issuing it in a Supplement.

The Postmaster General has decided that such a Supplement, containing Proposals for mail contracts, is not subject to postage, in addition to the paper which it accompanies.

THE MINT.—The Treasurer of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia states that the receipts of gold during the year 1850 have been $33,150,000 in the aggregate—of which amount California contributed $31,500,000, an average of upwards of $2,500,000 a month. The coinage in the same period amounts to $28,206,471, of which the gold coinage was $27,756,445 50; silver coinage $409,600; and the copper coinage, $7,948 47.

Coinage for the year, 1850.

Gold Coinage.		
1,170,261	double eagles	$23,405,220 00
291,451	eagles	2,914,510 00
64,491	half eagles	322,455 00
252,923	quarter eagles	632,397 50
481,953	gold dollars	481,953 00
2,261,079	pieces	$27,756,445 50
Silver Coinage—		
7,500	dollars	7,500 00
227,000	half dollars	113,500 00
190,800	quarter dollars	47,700 00
1,931,500	dimes	193,150 00
955,000	half dimes	47,750 00
5,572,879	pieces	$28,166,045 50
Copper—		
4,022,644	cents	40,226 44
39,812	half cents	199 06
9,635,335	pieces	$28,206,471 00

MORE GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Steamers Georgia and Crescent City have arrived at New York from Chagres, the former with 555 passengers and $223,000 in gold, and the latter with 410 passengers and $1,500,000 in gold.

The specie train for the Crescent City was attacked on the Isthmus by sixteen men (not Americans) and robbed of $100,000. The robbers took the train into the woods. The money, however, was finally recovered, excepting about $6,000. Two of the robbers were taken prisoners, one of them badly wounded.

The cholera was still prevailing in California.

The political complexion of the Legislature is still doubtful. Both parties claim a majority.—The Alta California thinks, however, that the Legislature will be Democratic.

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

	1850.	1840.	Inc.	Dec.
Caswell,	15,274	14,693	581	
Cabarrus,	9,744	9,259	485	
Beaufort,	13,847	12,255	1,592	
Buncombe,	13,005	10,084	2,921	
Craven,	14,672	13,438	1,234	
Granville,	21,629	18,817	2,812	
Lincoln,	7,766			

The total population of 71 counties out of 79, is 767,458. Total gain in 54 counties, in which the comparison can be made, 77,469.

The federal population of Cumberland county, under the present Census, is 17,350. As the House of Commons is composed of 120 members, and the 120th part of the federal population of the State will evidently be about 6000, this county will lack but about 650 of the requisite population to entitle it to three members of the House. This is so small a deficiency as to render it almost certain that we shall gain the member. For already we see four counties whose deficiency to retain their present representation is greater than that of Cumberland. Consequently, these four must lose a member each before Cumberland can be denied one additional. The only thing which can prevent it, we think, is the creation of new counties, each of which, however small, is entitled to one member.

The population of Maryland is 591,000, of which 90,000 are slaves. Increase 121,000. Increase of slaves, only 1000. Maryland will retain her six members of Congress.

In Virginia west of the Alleghanies, whites 494,763, slaves 63,234. An increase of 132,000.

NEW JERSEY.—This State has a population of 489,381. An increase of 31 per cent. since 1840.

The returns received at Washington are said to justify the conclusion that the entire population of the U. S. will be 23,500,000. Consequently that the ratio of representation in Congress will be about 95,000. This will give the Southern States 86 members out of 233.

POPULATION OF RICHMOND, VA.—The Census shows a population of 27,483, an increase of 7,330 since 1840, and 11,423 since 1830.

CONGRESS.

The most interesting item in the proceedings of Congress during the past week, was an attempt by Mr. Julien of Illinois to introduce a memorial from the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends in Illinois, in favor of the repeal of the fugitive slave law, with a motion to refer the memorial and to instruct the committee to report a bill for repeal. Objection being made, the House refused to suspend the rules, by a vote of 119 to 68.—Many of the 68, it is said, were opposed to the object of the memorial, but were unwilling to refuse to receive any kind of memorial. Mr. Julien had a right, at any time, to present the memorial to the Clerk of the House, but he preferred to attempt to get up an excitement by offering it directly to the House, where there was too much good sense and patriotic feeling to encourage his incendiary attempt.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, took his seat in the Senate on the 6th.

On that day Mr. Mangum spoke for two hours on the subject of removals from office, particularly in reference to Gen. Taylor's removal of Gen. Lane as Governor of Oregon. The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says that there was a large audience, many army officers included, to hear Mr. Mangum. "He was able and eloquent. His argument was well fortified: his facts were stated clearly and distinctly, and his deductions were pointed, legitimate and conclusive. He showed that General Lane, while General Taylor was a candidate, for President, had impeached the Old Hero's integrity and veracity, in the matter of the official report of the Commander-in-Chief of the battle of Buena Vista, touching the conduct of the Indiana troops, under Gen. Lane's immediate command, on that occasion. He showed that all Gen. Taylor's report referred to was strictly true, and borne out by the reports of other officers who acted leading and prominent parts in the great Buena Vista drama. He showed how much Gen. Lane had gone out of his way to attack and assail Gen. Taylor's honesty and veracity. He then showed that Gen. Taylor was in duty bound, as a man of honor, with proper self-respect, to show to the world, by the removal of Gen. Lane, that he lent no sanction to the charges which that officer had made against his honor and his veracity."

"I know not when I have listened with more pleasure to a speech from Mr. Mangum, who always speaks well. He was truly happy, as well as eloquent, to-day, and produced a happy effect upon his auditors. Many of the Senators went up to Mr. Mangum, *after* he had made his speech, and cordially congratulated *him* upon his brilliant and successful effort."

The Legislature of New Hampshire has rejected a resolution against the fugitive law, by the large vote of 155 to 18.

☞ Whereas, it is reported in some of the public papers that the Small Pox is prevailing at Davidson College, and as this report, if uncontradicted, may prove injurious to the Institution, the Faculty take this method to inform the public, that there has not been, nor is there now, any case of that disease at that place, or in the vicinity, nor within ten miles of the same.

S WILLIAMSON, Pres't.

Davidson College, Dec. 31, 1850.

The Charlotte Journal mentions from 12 to 16 new cases of Small Pox in that town. There have been 8 cases in Taylorsville, Alexander co.

The disease has been prevailing in Charlotte since September last, having been carried there by Mr. Bethune (who we believe had been to New York.) The Physicians did not consider it Small Pox.

OCEAN COMMERCE OF WILMINGTON.—The arrivals of vessels of all kinds, (except Steamboats,) at Wilmington, during the year 1850, was 780, viz: from foreign ports 93, coastwise 687.

In 1849 the arrivals were 779. In 1848, 764. In 1847, 710. In 1846, 699. In 1845, 657.

ADVANTAGES OF BEING AN EDITOR.—Among the most flattering of these, is the reputation an Editor gets of knowing every thing,—not only that which relates to the public business of all the world, but also that which concerns each individual of which that world is composed. An experienced Editor meets with many evidences of this high appreciation of his knowledge. He generally answers the world's demands upon his abundant store of information in the best way he can, and thinks no more about it. But sometimes he is puzzled. And we confess to an instance of the sort at this present writing. We have just received the following letter, (*postage unpaid:*)—

"COLUMBIA, Randolph county, N. C., }
"Dec. 28, 1850. }

"Mr. E. J. HALE—Dear Sir: Please send to me information whether or not there has bin anything advertised in any news paper to your knowledge concerning a legacy in England to which Charles Davis's heirs are legatees And if soe send to me from what authoriety, what sum and the terms advertised the date thereof &—

"Yours with respect"

Now the reader may suppose that our difficulty lies in the matter of the advertisement "in any newspaper," concerning the legacy to Charles Davis's heirs. No such thing. We might take that point into consideration, if it were necessary. But, following the example of the learned Judges of our Supreme Court, we say it is *not* necessary, for the case turns upon another point, viz: that the writer of the letter not only forgot to pay the postage, but he likewise forgot to sign his name to the letter; and therefore, supposing we know all about the legacy, (and upon that point we say nothing,) we cannot tell who it is that requires enlightenment on the subject. Wherefore the case must go off the docket for "defect of the record,"—the Editors paying the costs of suit.

EXORBITOUS TAXES.—The amount of taxes levied on the people of New York City during the last year, was $3,230,035 02. The population of that city is only two thirds as great as that of N. Carolina, which collects about one-thirtieth part as much taxes from her people. Yet our people complain of taxes!

The Petersburg Rail Road Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent.

JUDGMENT AGAINST A DEFAULTER.—Justice Nelson of the U. S. Supreme Court has pronounced the opinion of the Court in the case of the United States vs. Jesse Hoyt, late collector of New York. The decision fully sustained the previous decision of the Circuit Court in favor of the United States, which gave judgment against Hoyt for over $200,000. The case was argued by Mr. Crittenden for the Government and by Messrs. Evans and Walker for the Defendant. Mr. Hoyt was appointed by Mr. Van Buren and was a defaulter under his administration.

MARRIED,

Near Holly Springs, Mississippi, on the 24th ult., Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, of the firm of Cook & Johnson, of this place, to Miss JENNET P., younger daughter of John McKinnon, Esq., of the former place.

Near Rockingham, Richmond county, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Evander McNair, Col. ARCHIBALD S. McNEILL, of this county, to Mrs M. VIRGINIA COVINGTON.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday night last, at the Methodist Church, by the Rev. R. T. Blake, Mr. JOS. HARDIE to Miss EMELINE MURRAY.

In Greensborough, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Chas. F. Deems, Mr. FRANCIS A. GARRETT to Miss ELIZABETH O. DOAK, daughter of James W. Doak, dec'd.

In Alamance county, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. John R. Holt, Mr. WM. G. ALBRIGHT, of Chatham, to Miss BARBARY A., daughter of John Trollinger, Esq.

On the 24th ult., by Rev. R. J. Ledbetter, Mr. T. S. JORDAN, of Montgomery, to Miss ELIZABETH BALDWIN, of Richmond.

DIED,

In Greensborough, on the 12th ultimo, Mrs. MARTHA J. GRETTER, widow of the late David B. Gretter.

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst., MARY ANN YOPP, relict of the late John C. Yopp, in the 51st year of her age. Also, on the 5th, Mrs. ELIZABETH WOOD, aged 33 years, wife of Mr. Daniel W. Wood, of California. Also, on the 7th, Mrs. HETTY GRANT, consort of Rev. Reuben Grant, aged about 35 years.

At Lonsville, Ala., on the 25th ult., DONALD WARNACK, son of A. R. and Mary McDonald, in the 4th year of his age.

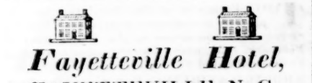
Near Cheraw, S. C., Mr. JNO. McCOLMAN, formerly of North Carolina, aged 74.

Near Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, on the 25th ult., after a painful illness of three days, Mrs. CATHARINE CURRIE, consort of Mr M. P. Currie.

Near White Plains, Benton county, Ala., on the 25th Nov. last, LEMUEL SCARBROUGH, aged about 47 years. Mr. Scarbrough emigrated from North Carolina to this county some ten or twelve years ago, and has resided here since that time to his death. Mr. S. leaves a wife and some eight or nine children to mourn his loss; yet these are not all who feel his loss, for he was one of our very best citizens, and his death is deeply felt by a large circle of friends. B. F. B.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JAN. 14.

Brandy, p'ch,	45 a 50	Lard,	8½ a 9
Ditto, apple,	37 a 40	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 10	Molasses,	27 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	12 a 12½	Oats,	a 60
Corn,	85 a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, E. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	5¾ a 6¼	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	40 a 50
Flaxseed,



Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

This well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

TEA! TEA!

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Howqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

FOR SALE.

THE site lately occupied by the Phœnix Steam Mill, embracing a river front of 625 feet inclusive of Timber Pen; wharf 210 feet.

On this Property there are two good Dwelling Houses, Foundry for Brass Castings, Blacksmith and Carpenter's Shops, together with a number of small Houses suitable for Laborers; a site unsurpassed for a Steam Saw Mill, Factory, Lumber yard, or Naval Store Depot. Apply to

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Oct. 2, 1850. 40-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale THREE BOILERS calculated for a 60 Horse Engine; also the parts of Engine remaining from the fire, consisting of Cylinder, Shafts, Cranks, &c., many of which are new, being duplicates, out of which an Engine might be constructed at a very small expense, suitable either for a Saw mill, Cotton factory, or other purposes. A lot of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron Bolts, Shafts, Screw Bolts. Also spare machinery, Mill saws, &c.

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 18, 1850. 39-tf

MERCHANTS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

T. T. POMP'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York:

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.
By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

$25 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery, either to me or in jail, of my man BILL, known about town as Billy McNeill Said boy is in the neighborhood of town

R. M. ORRELL.

Nov. 11, 1850. 45tf

FISH.

15 BBLS. NEW MACKEREL.
25 Bbls fresh Mullets, a splendid article.

Just received and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Dec. 17, 1850. 50-tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE American Almanac for 1851; Harper's new monthly Magazine; the International Magazine; David Copperfield, by Dickens, complete; the Green Hand; the Poetry of Science, by Hunt; Earth and Man, from the French of Arnold Guyot; Man Primeval, by Jno. Harris, D. D.; the Pre-Adamite Earth, by do.; Explanation of the Book of Common Prayer; American Education, by Mansfield; A Pastor's Sketches, by Spencer; Evenings at Donaldson Manor; &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 16, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,
Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A heavy Stock of

Hardware and Cutlery.

500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz. pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

India Rubber Goods, viz:

Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

Wood Ware.

Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.

China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladies, tea and table Spoons and Services for Communion Table; a few Lard Lamps and Girandoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

—ALSO—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 17, 1850. 33-tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Aloes,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neatsfoot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Varnish,	Saltpetre,
Quinine,	Japan Varnish,	Ginger,
Cream Tartar,	Window Glass,	Glue,
Sal Soda,	Potty,	Annato,
Castile Soap,	Pumice Stone,	Cloves,
Super carb Soda,	Chrome green,	Mace,
Epsom Salts,	Chrome yellow,	Burning fluid,
Sponge,	Lamp Black,	Alum,
Ipecac,	Patent Black,	Oxalic Acid,
Sarsaparilla,	Terra de Sienna,	White brick,
Kreosote,	Umber,	Tripoli,
Borax,	Litharge,	Wash Brushes,
Arrowroot,	Black Lead,	Paint Brushes,
Isinglass,	Red Lead,	Varnish "
Gum Arabic,	Patent Dryer,	Scrubbing "
Gum Myrrh,	Whiting,	Shoe "
Capsicum,	French Yellow,	Tooth "
Lobelia,	Yellow Ochre,	Hair "
Plasters,	Venetian Red,	Logwood,
Liquorice,	Spanish Brown,	Red wood,
Chloroform,	Prussian Blue,	Black Ink,
Jujube Paste,	Sand-paper,	Opodeldoc,
Copperas,	Starch,	&c. &c.

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE,
Druggist.

Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

400 Acres Land, Valuable Water Saw and Grist Mill, FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Locke's Creek LAND, which cannot be excelled for Turpentine or Timber, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Land is 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Raleigh Road, East side of Cape Fear.—The mill has lately been rebuilt by one of the best mill-wrights in the State, with a Hotchkiss wheel to drive the Saw. The frame is placed on a good foundation, and the dam cannot be excelled, and is high enough to hold ten feet head of water. The above mill was formerly the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy.

I will sell the above land and improvements on reasonable terms. For further particulars address the subscriber at Smithfield, Johnston Co., or apply to Mr. J. B. Wright, who lives in one mile of the premises, and who will take great pleasure in showing any person desirous of purchasing.

WM. J. BUCHANAN.

Oct. 12. 41-tf

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph county, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

$50 REWARD.

BROKE Jail in Pittsborough, Chatham county, on Sunday night, the 8th inst., a man by the name of Aaron Malone. Said Malone is about 21 years of age, about six feet high, light hair, and will weigh about one hundred and seventy-five or eighty pounds.

I will give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me in Pittsborough, or Twenty Five Dollars for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again.

S. L. RIDDLE, Jailer.

Pittsborough, Dec. 12, 1850. 51-tfM

[Price adv. $3 25.]

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE is now opening a general assortment of imported and domestic DRY GOODS; Floor and Furniture Oil Cloth; Wall and Window Paper; Hats, Caps, and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; Groceries, &c.

Liberty Point, Fayetteville, } 45-3m
Nov. 12, 1850. }

MILLINERY

And Mantua-Making.

Mrs. E. WALTON is just receiving and opening a new and fashionable stock of WINTER MILLINERY AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, of the latest style.

Her stock consists of a large and beautiful assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Silks and Satins, of all colors; Dress Caps and Head-dresses; Artificial Curls; embroidered Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Silk and Kid Gloves of the best quality; Straw Bonnets of the latest style, and different qualities and prices.

All work done in the best manner, and orders from the country promptly attended to.

☞ REGALIA for different Societies, kept constantly on hand for sale.

Nov. 18, 1850. 46-2m

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

New

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

August 29, 1850. 35-tf

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, three doors below Mr. S. J. Hinsdale's, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Hyslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26. 1850. 34-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

New Books and Stationary.

THE Subscribers have received a large portion of their recently purchased stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which they will sell as heretofore on the most reasonable terms.—Many articles, particularly Papers and Blank Books, at unusually low prices. School, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Books, generally, at or under the Northern Trade prices

Oct. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO. of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.

September 7, 1850. 36-tf Mar

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Teuter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Feuders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-haud Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the Forwarding Business.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

FOR SALE,

12 Wm. Rowland's Extra thick mill and cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.

AREY & SHEMWELL.

Sept. 30, 1850. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

[12-ypd] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his PLANTATION for sale, containing 500 acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Farm is beautifully situated, with a neat Dwelling House, with four upright rooms with a fireplace attached to each, and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Gin and Cotton Press. This land is of the best Cotton lands in the Eastern part of North Carolina; well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, as there has never been a case of fever on it. The Stand is one of the best in Robeson county for a Store,—there having been one on it occasionally for the last 30 years. I will exchange the lands for young Negroes; or any person wishing to buy may have them for less than their valued proceeds for two years.

I have also another Plantation, two miles from the above, containing 878 acres, with about two hundred cleared, which is fine cotton land; very healthy, well watered, and very fairly timbered. These lands will be sold at a very great bargain; come quick or you lose it!

For particulars, I refer to Malcolm Purcell and W. C. McNeill, near Floral College; Col. A. S. McKay and J. H. McRae, Richmond county.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE.

Alfordsville, Robeson county, } 37tf
Sept. 12, 1850. }

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

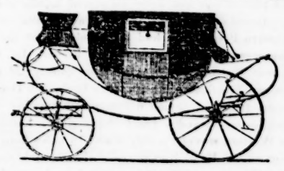
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850

CARRIAGE MAKING.

TWO WOOD WORKMEN WANTED—Good wages and steady employment given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Dec. 16, 1850. 50tf

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 24th of November, a negro man named SAM. He is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 to 7 inches high, stout built, and very black. He is well known about Fayetteville, as he has been working on the streets for the last 2 years.

G. W. ROSE.

Nov. 30, 1850. 48-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND importation of GOODS this Season,—*Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, &c.* Particulars hereafter.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. assorted Carpeting.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct. 28. 43-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

General Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.,

AND

AGENT FOR THE

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey,

CAPITAL OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

☞ Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments to me or to my friends in New York.

Oct. 9, 1850. 41-y

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1850. 7tf

J. E. TOOMER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to

H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }

Feb'y 2, 1850. 5-y

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., } Cumberland Co.
Jona. Evans, Esq., }
Rev. E. McNair, }

Jan. 1, 1850. 20-tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S

Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the Horse-hair Renovator as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for all likely young NEGROES, male and female, from the age of 8 to 25 years. He may be seen at any time at the Fayetteville Hotel.

SHERMAN JOHNSON.

Nov. 18, 1850. 46-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Carriage Manufactory.